

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### LORD ROSEBERY: FRENCH AND ITALIAN OPINION.

THE choice of Lord Rosebery as successor to Mr. Gladstone, says the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, has surprised no one. Everything has succeeded with the new Prime Minister to the present time: he has been truly the beloved child of fortune. Mazarin, in order to form an opinion about a man, was wont to ask if he was lucky. Judged by this standard, the Cardinal would have had the highest idea of Lord Rosebery. He does not resemble Mr. Gladstone in the least: his qualities are quite different. He is cold, reserved, calculating, leaving nothing to chance. He is, however, bold, without a shade of timidity, and more greedy of popularity than embarrassed about the means of obtaining it. He carried pretty far, in the London Council and even elsewhere, a disquieting flirtation with the Socialists; but all ended well and the result increased the admiration for his boldness and adroitness. He has been twice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and held that post when Mr. Gladstone resigned. As Foreign Minister, he inspired as much confidence in the Conservatives as in the Liberals—perhaps more in the former than in the latter. The Conservatives regarded him as a man who would not disturb anything in the Foreign Office; but keep all things in good shape until the return of Lord Salisbury to power. More

strongly than the Conservative chief, Lord Rosebery has shown German tendencies. His intimacy with Count Herbert Bismarck, which stood him in good stead formerly, is doubtless less useful to him at present, but, all the same, it marks one of his distinctive characteristics as a politician. He has given the diplomacy of the Liberal Government a direction which, perhaps, is not quite in conformity with what is known of the personal wishes of Mr. Gladstone; but, Lord Rosebery made it a condition of his acceptance of the Foreign Office that he should be master of it, and he was. Treated with respect by the Conservatives, as long as he held a secondary place, regarded by the Liberals as a tower of strength and the hope of the party, the Earl enjoyed an exceptional position which his rapid accession to power has in some respects compromised. The question was immediately asked if the Liberal Party under his leadership would remain what it was under that of Mr. Gladstone. Assuredly the contrast between the two men is striking; but we who have seen Mr. Parnell the uncrowned king of Ireland, and the all-powerful chief of the Irish Party, may expect anything and must await events.

That grave difficulties beset the path of Lord Rosebery, is the opinion of *Le Correspondant*, Paris, which, moreover, sees a startling contrast between the two Premiers. At the moment when hostilities are declared against the House of Lords, a member of that body has become the head of the Government. How can he lead an attack against the Chamber to which he belongs? It is true that M. Floquet entered the French Senate in order to destroy it; but every one has not the courage of M. Floquet. However that may be, the task of the new Cabinet will be difficult and its duration uncertain. It must not be forgotten that the Ministerial Party is composed of very different varieties of opinion, each representing a part of the common programme which, for each of them, was the principal thing. The Liberals, the Radicals, the Irish, the Welsh have been able to unite under the banner of Mr. Gladstone. Will they rally as easily to the support of Lord Rosebery, and will the claims of each of these groups be recognized among the projects of the new Cabinet? Home Rule is the first point to be settled in the programmes of the Ministry which now rules, the eighty members who form the Irish Party in the House being able to change the present Ministerial majority. Lord Rosebery has indeed explained his views on the subject of Home Rule in a speech at Edinburgh, and Mr. Dillon, one of the prominent Irish members, has declared himself satisfied. The Prime Minister, however, has not yet shown himself to be in any great hurry to forward the cause of Home Rule, and, so far as he is concerned, the question is not likely to be settled for a long, long time to come. Under him, also, the House of Lords has probably before it a long lease of life, unless a strong popular movement hastens its end.

A very dangerous legacy has Mr. Gladstone left to his successor, thinks the *Revue Bleue*, Paris, in the declaration of war made by the Grand Old Man against the House of Lords in announcing his resignation of the post of Prime Minister. A very remarkable position does the new chief of the Government occupy. The man who succeeded to the peerage and the title of his grandfather as long ago as 1868, is called upon to lead his political followers in a battle against the Chamber of which he is an hereditary member. The case is the worse by reason of the fact that, as Sir William Harcourt lately declared, the Whig Party disappeared when the Unionists, under the lead of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, went over to the camp of Lord Salisbury. A sharp conflict is near at hand between the aristocratic instincts of the Lords and the democratic spirit of the Commons, and in that conflict universal suffrage is not likely to show much respect for the Peerage, old institution though it be.

The serious, perhaps fatal weakness of the Rosebery Cabinet,

in the opinion of the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), is that its chief cannot take part in the discussions of the House of Commons. In that body the direction of the Liberal Party will be in the hands of Sir William Harcourt. How can it be possible that where Gladstone succeeded only with great difficulty, his party can be held together by one who does not inspire the same reverence and confidence as that inspired by the most glorious statesman of England and perhaps of all Europe? The Rosebery Cabinet is then but a stop-gap. The mighty and pressing questions of Home Rule and the existence of the House of Lords can be solved by the popular vote alone. Not until the electors have spoken, can it be determined whether the Government will remain in the hands of the Liberals or be returned to those of the Conservatives.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### THE GLADSTONIAN MYTH.

A GREAT figure has passed from political life—the most unique political personality that this century has seen. This is not the first time that Mr. Gladstone, smarting under a sense of defeat, has retired from the arena; but we take it for granted that, at his advanced age, he has now said his final farewell to party warfare. We believe Mr. Gladstone's retirement to be a signal blessing to the country. Our only regret is that he did not take this step thirty years ago. We might then have lamented the loss of a statesman whose achievements would have eclipsed the fame of Sir Robert Peel. As it is, we can only note the disappearance of "an old Parliamentary hand." Steadily during the last quarter of a century, Mr. Gladstone has been divesting himself, one by one, of all the attributes and qualities of a statesman, until, as he leaves the scene, we can recognize him only as a popular agitator, a political force, an English counterpart of the American "boss." It is with pain that we write thus; but the evil that Mr. Gladstone has done lives after him. We see the Constitution in parts overthrown, in parts rent and shattered, and in parts sapped, the masses set against the classes, and every description of property and interests, lay and ecclesiastical, threatened and driven to assume a defensive attitude.

Now that he has retired, it is interesting to inquire whence one man could obtain so much influence as to be able to override, by his individual will, both Parliament and the public for so many years. The answer is to be found in his strong individuality, which imposed itself upon all he came in contact with, and which impressed itself even upon the masses which could only catch the echoes of his words. Mr. Gladstone was his own Ministry; he was also his own Opposition. Colleagues might cavil at his policy, and resent his autocracy; but they had ultimately to yield. Mr. Gladstone was indispensable to them. His intense egotism gradually developed a belief in his own infallibility, and the masses took him at his own estimate. Gladstonianism became a cult, a superstition, a myth.

It was customary, forty years ago, to accept Mr. Gladstone as a patriot, ardent for reform, not always discreet, indeed, but whose failings leaned to virtue's side—the champion of liberty and of oppressed nationalities, and so forth. When brought to



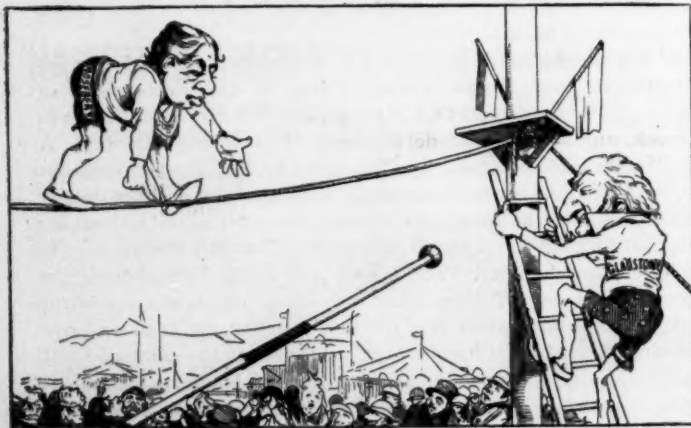
SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (*Stage-Manager, addressing Miss Erin*):—A lee-tle farther back, my dear.  
—*Punch, London.*

book by his chief for uttering embarrassing things on the stump, he explained himself away promptly, as if to the manner born. Throughout that period of his life, a legend of sincerity, austerity, and high principle was gathering about the person of Mr. Gladstone like an aureole about the head of a saint. The myth—for such it really became—spread over the globe, and for a time found its votaries wherever the English language is spoken. The myth was so far Christian that the gospel which was wrapped up in it was, with increasing clearness and emphasis, addressed to the poor—not on account of their poverty so much as of their number. He professed to be a man of broad sympathies, and was taken at his word; but, after middle-life, the face begins to bear the impress of the soul. The facial legend may be misread, but it cannot lie: it is the verdict of Heaven itself upon the summing-up of the thoughts and emotions of a lifetime. A remarkable personality like Mr. Gladstone's challenges this sort of scrutiny; and at no time of his life—certainly not since he was fifty—has Mr. Gladstone's expression been genial or sympathetic. His face was ever keen, hard, strong, and intellectual, severe as a Puritan's, without a trace of humor or kindness. From 1868 to 1873 the face, while it flashed with the light of battle, was still ennobled with the dignity of a wide outlook. The illumination is still there, but the dignity has become dim; the face has become ferrety and furtive, at times even ferocious, under the constant exercise of vigilance and dexterity. But Mr. Gladstone has not fallen from grace in his old age; it is only that, in his old age, it has been revealed. And now the myth has ended. "Great Pan is dead," and the spell which charmed the constituencies broken for good and all.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a paper by "Observer" in Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh, April.*

### THE ENGLISH LABOR-COMMISSION.

WHEN the final Report of the "Labor Commission" shall appear, the result of the inquiry will probably seem an inadequate return to the hundred thousand questions, the seventy Blue-Books, the cost, the time, and the trouble. The benefit of a great national inquest of this kind is, however, not to be measured by the amount of positive legislation to which it may lead. It brings together in council, leaders or representatives of various schools of opinion. Men of varied classes, opinions, and experiences can hardly have worked together for nearly three years without useful learnings and unlearnings, corrections of views and modifications of prejudices. Few of the grievances which witnesses have brought before the Commission can, perhaps, be remedied; but the workingmen who have appeared before the Commission can hardly fail to see that there is a real desire to do them justice, even among those whom they have been accustomed to regard as opponents.

The more ardent reformer, contemplating the dissensions between employers and employed, advocates root-and-branch



ROSEBERY'S DEBUT.  
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*



methods of changing the face of the industrial world. "There is but one remedy," he says: "Nationalize and municipalize your industries as far as you can." After the Socialist comes the semi-Socialist, who would extend the regulating or controlling power of the State as in the days of Queen Elizabeth, after the destruction of the old independent Trade-Guilds. Then, and for a long time afterward, it was thought that the proper function of the State was to regulate wages, hours of labor, number of apprentices, etc., and generally to deal with all disputes arising between employers and employed. The remains of all this class of legislation were swept away at the opening of this century, and we can hardly expect the Commission to advocate a return to it on a higher plane. No practical leader of the workmen has yet advocated it. The farthest point to which the Commission is at all likely to go is to recommend State regulation in the matter of some special trades in which long hours of work can be shown to be productive of accidents, or destructive to the health of the workers. It is on the former grounds that the hours of railway-servants have been made subject to the control of the Board of Trade. It appears better for the public and for all parties concerned that employers and workmen should be left to settle as best they can the hours of work in each trade, subject to the general exception that, in its ancient capacity of Protector of the Weak, the State should regulate the hours of women and children, and even of adult men who are prevented by circumstances from organizing to protect themselves.

In many of the disputes between employers and their men, as in the late great coal-strike, it was not a question of right or wrong, but of power and strength. It has its proper parallel in the question whether Germany should be allowed to keep Alsace-Lorraine, a question which no Board of Arbitration could decide. The Commission will hardly recommend any heroic measures for dealing with difficulties of this kind, it only reflects the various phases of public opinion upon the subject; and the consensus of public opinion is not in favor of the root-and-branch method of grappling with the difficulties. The Labor Commission, however, will meet with much sympathy if it can see its way to make some strong recommendations in favor of further legislation on the lines of the last Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, for the purpose of rendering more effectual in practice the provisions of the existing Law with regard to the sanitary conditions of the smaller places in which work is carried on. The true policy with regard to the Trades-Unions is that they should be invested with a fuller legal corporate character than that which they possess at present, and should be enabled to enter into collective agreements, and to sue and be sued with respect to the actions of their agents. But, if the Commission prove bold enough to make such a recommendation, it must expect strong opposition.—*The National Review*, London, April. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### THE UTTER CORRUPTION OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

THE HON. AMYAS STAFFORD-NORTHCOTE.

ALTHOUGH it has long been the custom of would-be reformers of British affairs to point to America as the country of good government and pure and noble principles, there is no doubt that corruption and misgovernment in American municipal affairs have reached an almost unheard-of point. When it is a fact that any person seeking to construct anything of such public utility as water-works, a gas-works, or tramcar-line has always to recognize, among the heaviest organization expenses, the bribes to be administered to the City Fathers, and when, so long as any one has a "friend" on the Board of Aldermen, he can violate the city ordinances and defy the police with impunity, it is time to look carefully into the system that can permit such evils, and see wherein Americans have erred, and how we can best avoid such errors.

I believe the real reasons for this mismanagement of public affairs are two—manhood-suffrage, and the almighty dollar. The influence of manhood-suffrage is to a great extent determined by the heterogeneous character of the citizens who go to make up the

population. In many of the large cities, one may walk half-a-mile and not see an American name. All will be Bohemian, Italian, or German, as the case may be; and whole sections of the town will be given up to them absolutely. In parts of the country in the Northwest it is the same. Whole districts are settled by Swedes or Germans, and the English tongue is unknown. Into these fertile fields comes the political "boss," and through the votes of myriads of Italians and Bohemians, down-trodden Ireland gets her revenge on the Anglo-Saxon race. The ascendancy of the Irish in the lower grade of politics in the States is very remarkable. They are absolutely supreme in some cities, such as New York and Boston, and, in nearly all, wage a generally successful, though sometimes hard-won, battle with their stubborn enemies, the Germans. It is a disputed question with the Americans whether the unquestioned supremacy of the Irish, or their occasional defeat by the Germans, is productive of most harm. Occasionally (let Ulster take heart) when Ireland is completely triumphant she is merciful, and though the government of New York is probably the most corrupt in the world, yet Tammany, on the whole, rules well, and appoints reasonably good officials; whereas in Chicago, where the supremacy is divided, the race in power has to cater to the worst elements in its own party to enable it to maintain a precarious sway. Every nation, almost, which has representatives on American soil is kept alive in the breasts of its children in all its ancient customs and likes and dislikes, by societies formed originally for social purposes and obtaining rights, but now corrupted into mere political machines. Every Polish immigrant is glad to join the local Polish Society, and, of course, votes as the "boss" dictates, and of course the "boss" makes the best terms he can for himself with one or the other of the great political parties. There are voters in the United States to-day who do not know whether they are living in a Republic or a Monarchy!

But, it may be asked, why do not the respectable element stay combined and elect good men to municipal offices? Is the respectable element really inferior in number to the disreputable? And if not, why is it so lax?

To answer these questions we must recollect that politics is not, as I have before said, generally followed by gentlemen in America; and further, that for men of ability in the middle-classes, engrossed as they are in the pursuit of the almighty dollar, politics does not present such a remunerative field as private enterprise. No dignity, or very little, is attached even to the highest municipal honors which have to be secured by a miserable pandering to the wire-pullers, the saloon-keepers, and the political bosses.

Limit the suffrage to those who have been several, say ten, years in the country, and who are proved by an examination, not by a mere formal farce, to be eligible to the rights of citizenship. Let the admission into the rights of citizenship be a privilege to be sought after, let the position of admitting judge be one of honor and consequence, and if education be properly maintained we shall soon find an improvement in the electorate.—*The Nineteenth Century*, London, April. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### PROGRESS OF THE SENATE TARIFF DEBATE.

THE agreement between the party-leaders under which the Tariff Bill had been discussed for a week, was renewed last week, and the general debate proceeded. On Wednesday, April 25, the consideration of the Bill paragraph by paragraph began. The principal speeches delivered during the second week of general debate were those of Senators Quay, Smith, Morrill, Turpie, Cameron, Perkins, and Gallinger.

Senator Quay deplored the shifting and fickle policy of the United States in dealing with the Tariff or other great questions. Owing to frequently recurring elections, the people have not been able to follow for any considerable time a fixed and consistent purpose. The McKinley Bill was not perfect, and was not a principle but an experiment; and nothing, said Mr. Quay, is more certain than that, even had not the Democratic Party succeeded in 1892, a revision of the McKinley Law at the hands of the party which enacted it would nevertheless in time be necessary. If the present Congress could devise a reasonable measure, which would permit the continued employment of American labor and capital at living wages and fair profits, even though involving reductions, in some instances perhaps large reductions, from

present rates of duties, with the understanding that it was a termination of our dispute for a term of years, he would not oppose it; but the pending Bill was sectional, inconsistent, and unjust.

Senator Smith's speech was chiefly an attack on the Income-tax as unjust, unnecessary, and impossible of enforcement. He



SENATOR QUAY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

thought it was a sop to Populism and Socialism, and was intended to raise a surplus. Senator Morrill said the Tariff-provisions of the Bill were pregnant with dire calamities, while the Income-tax was the resort only of nations frantically and hopelessly trying to get rid of growing deficits. Senator Turpie said that the Income-tax was the least objectionable of Federal taxes, and that the Populists could not claim it as their original invention. Both the Senate Bill and the House Bill had each its distinct merits; their common feature was the subordination of protection to revenue. The Bill is the official act of the Democracy, and should receive the support of all Democrats. Senator Cameron took the ground that England was behind the movement for a change in the Tariff. The Tariff is to be overthrown because England has been objecting to it.

From a Republican point of view, then, the McKinley Law is a failure and its repeal and the passage of a new law are necessary. Notwithstanding the words uttered against the proposition by Mr. Quay, it must be admitted that he is aware that the Democrats ought to change the existing Tariff Law. No matter what were the syllables that fell from his lips, his arraignment of that Law is an indirect endorsement of the action of the Democrats in trying to take it off the statute-books.—*The Patriot (Dem.)*, Harrisburg, Pa.

Up to 1890 or 1892, Senator Quay was not—except briefly in 1884—embarrassed by “frequently recurring elections.” On the contrary, they gave to his profession just the degree of uncertainty that made a demand for his services, and enabled him to maintain and advance the terms on which they could be obtained. But, within the last four years, the fluctuation of universal suffrage has been a shade too “fickle and inconstant and shifting.” It has not, as previously, merely sufficed to make his clients pay a round sum for the “protection” he could afford. It has made that protection quite worthless, so that the market rates for it have been, in the language of the commercial reports, “nominal.”—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

Mr. Smith has proved himself to be an advocate of high Tariff, although in the elaborate argument delivered by him in the Senate he avoids that issue. His official acts and his private doings nevertheless establish his place in the ranks of those who do not approve of the Democratic platform, which declares for a Tariff for revenue only.—*The News (Ind.)*, Newark, N. J.

Senator Smith showed that the Income-tax was purely a Populist measure, that it was a sop to the Socialists and was wholly un-democratic. His argument upon this point was exceedingly

strong and pointed. We welcome the Senator into the ranks of the anti-Income-tax men and feel sure that his speech will help to strengthen the backbone of some who have been inclined to yield to the Pefferian fascinations.—*The Register (Dem.)*, New Haven, Conn.

And now that both have spoken, we find that neither one has dared to threaten an actual break with his party on the final issue. The unwise Income-tax has furnished them and their Protectionist sympathizers on the Democratic side with a formidable club with which to beat down Tariff Reform, but if that proves impotent, we have good reason to expect that they will succumb to party sentiment and prove amenable to party discipline.—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

Senator Morrill embodied a striking truth when in the course of his speech on the Tariff he declared that the enactment of the Wilson Bill would give more comfort abroad than at home. The Cleveland Democracy, which pretended to be desirous of legislating for the “whole country,” is only trying, however, to help the South and European manufacturers.—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Albany.

Senator Smith, of New Jersey, has placed the country under great obligations for the facts he has marshaled and the wise conclusions he has drawn from them in opposition to the proposed Income-tax. How any Democrat can support that odious measure after reading Mr. Smith's argument is incomprehensible.—*The Inquirer (Dem.)*, Cincinnati.

#### ENGLISH COLONIES AND FREE-TRADE.

UNDER this caption, W. Peart-Robinson, B.A., contributes to the Independent Section of *The Westminster Review*, London, April, a plea for a Customs-Union of the British Empire, and the exclusion of all other nations from the privileges of the Union except on the condition of their reciprocating the benefit accorded to them. It is in fact a plea for Fair-Trade in contradistinction to Free-Trade.

The position taken by our essayist is, that while England accords Free-Trade, she not only does not thereby open a single market for her products, but she has placed herself in a position in which she cannot offer any other nation any inducement to open its markets to her trade. She has thrown down her arms, hoping that other nations would follow her example, and now finds the armed nations making mutual concessions from which she is excluded. England wants Free-Trade; every industrial community wants it. She wants open markets for the sale of her products and the necessities of life and the raw materials of industry. “England has given Free-Trade to the Nations, and they have not reciprocated in kind. To make them reciprocate without prejudice to such advantage as England now derives from giving Free-Trade, is the problem which our essayist sets himself to solve; and his contention is that a Customs-Union of the several members of the British Empire would render each and all so independent of the rest of the world that they could safely demand reciprocity as the condition of according to outsiders the privilege of access to their open markets. The object contemplated, then, is not to form a Customs-Union for the purposes of commercial warfare, but as a nucleus to which other nations would find themselves drawn by the ties of self-interest; in fact, as a means of inaugurating a universal Free-Trade policy.”

At the same time, our essayist asserts that while Free-Trade is an ideal policy from the commercial point of view, and the policy most conducive to the well-being of humanity at large, it is not necessarily the policy most conducive to the strengthening of Nationalism. Germany, for instance, is cited as a nation which, under Protection, is enabled to maintain a population sufficiently large for her military needs, a population which would probably emigrate in large numbers on the inauguration of a Free-Trade policy. Summing up, he says: “For I am convinced that whereas the spectacle of an isolated country, not even enjoying Free-Trade with her Colonies, and suffering from the hallucination of an imaginary Free-Trade, was calculated to make other nations hesitate to adopt Free-Trade, a large confederacy joining together to practice real Free-Trade on a workable scale would, by the quick adhesion of smaller units, soon assume such proportions as would in all probability ultimately result in the universal adoption of Free-Trade.”



SENATOR SMITH, OF NEW JERSEY.



### THE QUORUM-COUNTING RULE IN THE HOUSE.

A MONTH of inaction, due to the impossibility of keeping a quorum of Democratic members in attendance, compelled the Democrats to accept the principle of ex-Speaker Reed with regard to counting non-voting members in making up a quorum for the transaction of legislative business. By a vote of 212 to 47, the resolution that had been adopted by the Democratic caucus passed the House on April 17. The negative votes were all cast by Democrats. The new Rule is more complicated than that of ex-Speaker Reed, requiring the assistance of two members of the House—one from each side—to assist the Chair in ascertaining the presence of a quorum. If a quorum does not respond on the roll-call, then the names of those noted as present are to be reported to the Speaker, who is to cause the list to be called from the clerk's desk and recorded in the journal, and in determining the presence of a quorum to do business those who voted, those who answered present, and those so reported present are to be considered. Representatives Kilgore, Cummings, and others opposed the new Rule as dangerous and liable to abuse. The Republicans supported it on account of its recognition of the principle upon which they acted in the 51st Congress. The Populists did not record their votes on either side of the question.

What ex-Speaker Reed has been playing for all the session is to force the Democrats to adopt his method of declaring a quorum present. He has now succeeded, so far as the substance of the proposed new Rule goes. Its form, however, and the way chosen to enact it, are different in important particulars from Mr. Reed's. He made his Rule to count a quorum out of his own head, and without authority from the House or from precedent. He made the Rule in order to make it—that is to say, he counted a quorum in order to get authority to count a quorum. That is a far different thing from an orderly decision of the House to adopt a certain way of determining the presence of a quorum. And when that determination is left, as is now proposed, to the whole House, and not lodged, as it was under Mr. Reed's Rules, in the hands of the Speaker alone, who is always fallible and often arbitrary, the thing becomes much less offensive and open to abuse.—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

Of course they [the Democrats] feel very foolish, and the feeling makes them very cross as well as very uncomfortable. They would be glad to forget those able speeches of theirs about "Czar" Reed and the able leading articles with which the Democratic editors supplemented them. It isn't pleasant to know that the whole country is laughing at you. But statesmen who don't enjoy being laughed at should be careful not to make themselves ridiculous.—*The Courant (Rep.)*, Hartford.

The new Rule is not open to the chief objection against Mr. Reed's. That was a Rule not supported even by the ex-Speaker's own party. It transferred the power of the House to an individual autocrat. Under the new Rule the House will exercise the power and the Speaker will continue to be its instrument. This illustrates the difference between the two parties as well as between the two Rules.—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

The result is far more than a victory for Mr. Reed and his colleagues. It is a great gain to the country. It means that filibustering in the Congress of the United States is no more. The great foe of honest legislation is dead. The Republican Party has achieved another signal victory in the interests of good government.—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Detroit.

The Democrats have made an admission of their own incapacity to conduct the business which they were elected to transact. They should go further with Republican precedent—reaffirm the McKinley Act, and adjourn.—*The News (Rep.)*, Wilmington, Del.

The Reed Rule would be impossible in most of our State Legislatures, either because, as in Pennsylvania, the Constitution distinctly requires the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members of each House for the final passage of a Bill, or because, as in Virginia, parliamentary usage counts those present and not voting as opposed to the measure, and thus, while restraining mere obstruction, measurably protects the rights of the minority. It would be much better for the present House to proceed under the old Rules, which were found sufficient for a century and would be sufficient now if absent members were compelled to attend to

their duties. But if Mr. Reed's new plan of persistent obstruction compels the adoption of some new mode of discipline, the Virginia Rule, or one similar, may properly be adopted. So far from a "vindication" of Reed, this would involve only his deeper condemnation as the most reckless partisan obstructionist that ever arose in Congress.—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

It is a concession to the evil of absenteeism which should not have been made, and which will probably prove as ineffective in the manufacture of quorums in critical times as the old Rules.—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

The right to count quorums arbitrarily is a dangerous one, and we shall be very much surprised if we do not shortly hear the Republicans complaining as bitterly as the Democrats were wont to under the Rule of Reed.—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

It is always better to be right than wrong, even if you have to follow the example of your enemy, and if the new Rule will stop filibustering and put the House in working-order it will be a good end accomplished.—*The News (Dem.)*, Lynchburg, W. Va.

To-day Mr. Reed is recognized wherever a parliamentary body assembles as having at least removed one of the landmarks of stupid retrogression in the conduct of the business of deliberate bodies.—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, St. Paul.

What was objected to in Mr. Reed's course as arbitrary, tyrannical, and revolutionary was his undertaking to count a quorum when no Rule had been adopted by the House to authorize him to do it. In other words, he assumed a power which resides in the majority of the House alone, when that power had not been delegated to him by the House.—*The Times (Dem.)*, Richmond.

Whether the new Rule is right or wrong we do not pretend to say. It must be admitted, however, that the Democrats voting for it had strong provocation. There is another interesting matter in this connection. The Democrats, with about 100 majority, would be forever disgraced if they remained idle, and disappointed their constituents simply because the minority stood in their way.—*The Constitution*, Atlanta.

The adoption of this Rule is a severe reflection on the House, but not too severe. It has been more distinguished for absenteeism than for legislation. It is a pity that Congressmen deserve to be treated as school-boys, but when they prove that they can be governed only by compulsion, compulsion becomes a necessity.—*The Times-Union (Dem.)*, Jacksonville, Fla.

Under the new provision, the Speaker is clothed with no extraordinary or arbitrary power, and neither he nor the Clerk is authorized to count a quorum. The control of affairs is vested absolutely in the House, where it belongs.—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

SENATOR MORGAN, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has submitted a favorable report on the Bill for Government aid in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. This Bill is really amendatory of the Act of 1889, by which the United States agreed to become endorser for the payment of the bonds of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. The changes are chiefly technical. Among other things, the new Bill provides for a capital-stock of 1,000,000 shares at a par value of \$100 each. All stock heretofore issued shall be taken up, and all outstanding bonds and other pecuniary obligations shall be canceled. The company is authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$70,000,000, to run for sixty years at 3 per cent. per annum, but redeemable at the option of the United States in ten years. The Government guarantees the principal and interest of these bonds, in consideration of which guaranty it is to receive \$70,000,000 of the stock. Stipulated amounts of the stock are to be given to the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the remainder is to be disposed of by the company at not less than the par value. The Bill also provides that the company's property shall be held as security for the payment of the bonds. In case of default in payment of the interest before the canal would be put in operation, the President of the United States may foreclose upon a written order.

In giving the reasons of the Committee for the favorable report, Senator Morgan said: "The importance of the Nicaragua Canal to the United States in a military and strategic view would demand of us an expenditure of ten times the sum that it will cost

to build and protect it. Germany and Great Britain have already occupied every island and harbor in the Pacific Ocean south of the Alaskan Peninsula that is a fit place for a naval station or for dock-yards, except in Hawaii and the harbor of Pango Pango, in Samoa. On these we seem to have a feeble hold. If it shall result, from our indifference or dread of expansion in the direction of national duty and of self-preservation, that Great Britain or any other great European Power shall get the control of the concessions that we have so far refused, the result is even now plainly manifest that the Central American States will repeat the experience of Egypt. Then we shall have our country broken in its coast-line of trade and defenses by a European power, not in violation of the Monroe Doctrine, but this will be done in the name of these Republics on and near the line of the canal."

The Bill is of prime importance, and may well take the place of the Tariff measure, which aims to give Great Britain opportunities far more valuable than the occupation of Nicaragua would offer.—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.*

There is no doubt that the sentiment in Congress and the country over is in favor of pushing the canal to as speedy a completion as possible; but there is some division of opinion as to the best method of proceeding. The prevalent Democratic opinion seems

to be that the work should be done directly by the Government and not through the agency of a corporation.—*The Banner, Nashville, Tenn.*

England does not wish any American inter-oceanic canal constructed, because it might draw away business from the Suez Canal. The construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal would amount practically to the extension of the mouth of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. It would be useless at this late date to argue the

needs for this canal. It is admitted to be an absolute necessity, not only for the extension of American commerce, but also for the public defense.—*The Picayune, New Orleans.*

There is nothing in the financial features of that scheme to justify it to public opinion as easily as the Union Pacific scheme justified itself a quarter of a century ago. In view of the Government's experience with Union Pacific, it is impossible to see how any Senator can justify his support of the Nicaragua Bill.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

This Nicaragua Canal scheme was born of prejudice, and rushed into without proper investigation or consideration, and the Government is now asked to perpetuate the blunders of its originators. The promoters are violently opposed to a fair and unbiased inquiry by experts who have no pecuniary interest in the matter. They insist upon the Government being committed to a scheme which has already failed, and that the enormous sums to be spent on it shall be expended by those who have already squandered all they could get by private subscriptions. No more illogical proposal was ever made to a legislative assembly.—*The American, Baltimore.*

The struggle between the advocates of direct Government control and control through a corporation has already wasted considerable energy that might have been directed to the promotion of the enterprise. Senator Morgan sees no danger in control through a corporation. His Bill so adjusts the interests to be acquired by each that the Government can take complete possession at any time. While direct Government control would be more acceptable in some respects, a canal on either plan is preferable to no canal. The United States cannot expect to hold the route much longer without doing something.—*The Call, San Francisco.*

If the Nicaragua Canal Company has been reorganized upon a good basis, there is every reason that this Congress should com-

plete the arrangement by which the United States Government shall insure the construction of the canal.—*The Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio.*

The Pacific Coast is most deeply interested in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Its completion and practical ownership by the Government of the United States, in the same sense that England owns the majority of the stock and controls the Suez Canal, is the greatest blessing that could be conferred upon this Coast.—*The Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.*

There are now, as there have always been, only two courses for this Nation to pursue; either to build this canal with its own resources, without the intervention of any private corporation and without the guarantee of any securities which it will just as surely have to pay as it has the Pacific Railroad bonds, or to drop the matter altogether. Any middle course is full of the pitfalls of scandal, waste of public money, and National disgrace.—*The Pioneer Press, St. Paul.*

### THE DISPENSARY LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

THE State Dispensary Law of South Carolina, which has caused so much disorder and law-breaking, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State, Justice Pope dissenting. The ground on which the decision is based is the creation of a monopoly of the liquor-traffic by the State. The Court says that in no view can the Dispensary Act be regarded as a police regulation of the business of selling intoxicating liquors, and that if it could be so regarded, such police power does not include the power on the part of the State to engage in carrying on such business. As to the revenue feature, it is held that the legislative department, under the general power of taxation conferred upon it, cannot impose any tax except for some public purpose, and that any Act of the Legislature which is designed to embark the State in any trade which involves the purchase and sale of any article of commerce for profit is outside of, and altogether beyond, the legislative power conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution. Trade, the Court says, cannot properly be regarded as one of the functions of government. As long as the selling of liquor is lawful intrinsically, the State cannot treat it in a different manner from any other lawful business.

The present Dispensary Law is not directly affected by this decision. The test cases decided were brought under the Law of 1892, which the Legislature revised and changed in 1893. But the principle is the same in both.

The decision will do much to bring peace to a distracted State. Governor Tillman is responsible for the enactment of this statute, which gave to the State the monopoly of selling liquor. It was never supported by public opinion, and consequently has never been thoroughly enforced.—*The World, New York.*

The decision of the Court ought to end the matter. Coming, as it does, after the refusal of the United States Government to allow him a patent on his whiskey brand, it should teach South Carolina the folly of tolerating demagogues. There is but one hope for the Southern States. That hope is found only in clean, pure Jeffersonian Democracy.—*The State, Richmond.*

Knowing that the Law was in doubt, and that competent authority had declared it unconstitutional, he would have been much wiser had he tempered his zeal in enforcing it with a moderate amount of prudence. At the same time, there are reasons for regretting the failure of this most interesting experiment in regulating the liquor traffic, an experiment which was foreordained to failure by the conditions under which it was entered upon.—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

The Court stated very specifically that the provision of the Dispensary Law prohibiting the granting of licenses for the sale of whiskey was not unconstitutional, and if Governor Tillman construes this as most people think he will, the folks who brought about the wrecking of the Dispensary Law will shortly awake to the fact that, while they have prevented the State Government from selling whiskey, they have also made it impossible for private individuals to engage in the sale of intoxicants. And that would be in the nature of a surprise. As between Dispensary whiskey and no whiskey at all, the drinking people of South Carolina would unhesitatingly vote for the former, and they will be severely shocked if their campaign against the Dispensary jag-producer should result in absolute prohibition.—*The Star, Washington.*



SENATOR MORGAN.



## THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

THE Massachusetts Senate rejected the Bill extending municipal suffrage to women, which had passed the House. The vote shows that both parties gave a majority against the Bill, the Republicans of three, and the Democrats of seven.

## The Liquor Interest Against It.

While the State Senate no doubt acted wisely in arriving at the decision that it did respecting the Female-Suffrage Bill, it is to be regretted that the influences which induced the conclusion reached were of so questionable a character. There is little doubt that if it had not been for the liquor influence the vote of a majority of the Senators would have been in favor of granting municipal suffrage to women, and if there is no other way of putting a curb upon a thoroughly corrupt and corrupting influence in politics, it is not impossible that in a year or two more female suffrage may be carried through simply as a popular protest against this pernicious form of legislative dictation. We see plainly enough the absurdity of prohibition; we are by no means blind to the numerous and serious defects that would follow the introduction of female suffrage; but neither are we prevented from realizing the immense abuses resulting from the participation of the liquor interest in our political affairs. In the female-suffrage movement the Prohibitionists were on the side of extending the franchise, while the liquor-selling interest was distinctly on the other side, the result in this case being the defeat of the former, a conclusion which, we say, is not to be regretted, but which was brought about by influences that are almost sure in time to occasion a successful reaction.—*The Herald, Boston.*

A sort of scare as to dangers that would result from allowing women to participate in electing municipal officers caused the large vote against the Bill. Again, it was thought by the liquor interests, wholesale and retail, that the license system would be overthrown if women were granted the right to vote upon it. But over and above all were the dread of anything so radical in the way of electoral changes and the horror of strong-mindedness in "lovely woman"—in a word the *vis inertiae* of conservatism, entrenched in the habits of thought of many generations, makes another stand in its slow retreat.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

## Woman-Suffrage in Kansas and Colorado.

The advocates of woman-suffrage may find some gratification in the late local elections in Kansas and Colorado. Women have had the right to vote in municipal elections in Kansas for several years. At the late election they cast a very heavy vote. This will be earnestly used by the advocates of female-suffrage as an argument in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment, to be voted on next autumn, giving women unrestricted suffrage in all elections. The opponents of woman-suffrage have undoubtedly made considerable capital out of the argument that should suffrage be conferred upon women the better classes of them would not, as a rule, turn out to vote. The Colorado election was the first one in which women have ever voted in that State. In that election the proportion of women in the most intelligent quarters who registered was much greater than that of the lower and vicious classes. It is further shown that the Colorado women have taken a great deal of genuine interest in political affairs, and that a considerable number of women were among the delegates to the conventions which nominated candidates, and in many cases they were given representation on the ticket.—*The American, Nashville, Tenn.*

The experience of Colorado seems to leave no doubt that in that part of the country women are ready to exercise the suffrage, and that their admission does not increase the proportion of ignorant ballots. The municipal elections in Kansas recently also have a bearing upon the same question. Women have had the right to vote in such elections in that State for several years, and they have cast an unusually heavy vote, as an indication that they will generally vote in State and Federal elections, if the proposed amendment to the Constitution giving them unrestricted suffrage shall be carried next November, as seems likely to be the case.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

## THE GREAT STRIKES.

THE employees of the Great Northern Railroad—the road from St. Paul to Seattle—are out on a strike, and the road is almost completely tied up. The strike is under the direction of the American Railway Union, and is not supported by the Engineers' Brotherhood and the other organizations of railway men. The employees demand the restoration of the wage-schedule that was in force a year ago. The managers of the road have secured an injunction from Judge Sanborn, of the United States Court of Appeals, sitting at St. Paul, citing the strikers "to appear before the Court on April 27 and show cause why they should not be restrained from disabling or rendering in any wise unfit for convenient and immediate use any engines, cars, or other property of the Great Northern Railroad Company, for use in interstate commerce, the carrying of mails or Government supplies, and from interfering in any manner with the possession of any locomotives, cars, or any other property of said Great Northern Railroad Company." The company has been refused assistance by sheriffs and police in the several towns where the strikers were committing acts of violence.

The National Miners' Union, at its convention in Columbus, decided upon a National strike, unless wages should be raised. Two hundred thousand miners were represented at the convention, and they are all said to be in favor of the strike. It is claimed that the present rate of wages is below the level of the American standard of living. Thousands are already out, and on May 1 they will be joined by the rest.

The mine-owners belong to the class that gets workmen at the lowest living rate and then goes to Congress and asks to have the duty on bituminous coal kept up so that the poor miner may be sheltered from competition with the pauper labor of Nova Scotia. They are just the ones to "skin" their employees, and the testimony is that they are doing it. But low as the miners' wages are, it must not be forgotten that there is an old adage about half a loaf being better than no bread. There are vast numbers of people out of employment, and places emptied can be far more easily filled than they can ordinarily. An attempt may be made to prevent any such filling of places, but it is not likely to meet with any success. The mind of the public is pretty well made up against permitting strikers to prevent those who want to work from doing so.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

It is strange that it should be entered upon at all at a time like this, when work is so scarce, and when the mechanics and laborers who have been on short rations all winter are only too anxious to find something to do. The wheels cannot be kept in motion without the necessary fuel, and this cannot be had unless the miners are willing to assist in its production. The result of the struggle will be a matter of deep concern to the whole country.—*The Commercial Gazette, Pittsburg.*

The strike on the Great Northern Railroad, the threatened strike on the Northern Pacific, and various judicial decisions lately rendered affecting the relations of railroad workmen to the employing corporations suggest that there is here a problem demanding solution by some authority higher than the corporations or the labor organizations. They are not the only parties in interest. The railroad business is, in effect, a public service which the corporations are chartered to perform, not primarily in order that they may make money or that their workmen may earn a living, but in order that transportation may be provided for the public.—*The Times, New York.*

The railroad men are all acting under the instructions of the American Railway Union, and the situation seems to prove that that Union, consisting of several organizations which act independently in making agreements with employers, but which are in a way subject to the orders of the head of the Union, is so constructed that misunderstandings and dissensions cannot be avoided. If this proves to be the case, the life of the Union will doubtless be short.—*The Call, Lincoln, Neb.*

It does seem a little inconsistent for men who claim to want work always to be quitting work in order to enforce their demands, and perhaps that is the reason why they are always getting left in one way or another. Occasionally a strike brings a raise in wages, and the conditions may justify it, as shown by the results. But these instances are rare. A strike never increased the opportunity for employment on the part of the strikers; it never augmented the demand for the product of the worker's toil nor increased the volume of business. These latter features are those which are required in the present industrial situation, and as they are operated against by such strikes as the one proposed, the latter must fail.—*The Deseret News, Salt Lake City.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

## ART IN THE THEATER.

RICHARD MARSTON.



HERE visitors, upon finding, during a short stay in the United States, that there are four thousand theaters equipped with scenery, often very good indeed, scattered over the country, to the very outskirts bordering the savage Indian Territory; upon seeing the houses of the wealthy loaded with masterpieces of foreign art, and decorated in the most costly manner, and also the homes of even very humble classes much adorned, might easily suppose that the land of the Stars and Stripes is artistic from San Francisco to New York, from New Orleans to Chicago, and declare it to be a paradise for the painter, the sculptor, and the decorator. The cynical observer may evolve the opposite extreme out of years of experience, and say that the United States is the paradise of the picture-dealer rather than of the painter, and that the taste for art is nothing more than the purchased manifestation of wealth, and one form of the ostentatious display so gloried in by those who have acquired riches by wholesale application of commercial or mechanical abilities, and who are wholly lacking in artistic taste, in learning and refinement. Neither of these conclusions would be just. Even the ignorant patronage of the fine arts by the wealthy is an unconscious tribute to their value and to their influence as factors in an ever-increasing civilization. Such patronage is an element which insensibly helps to educate a succeeding generation to a more refined taste and a sounder judgment.

In scenic art, however, the United States, which should take the lead, is not only far behind Europe, but is degenerating with a rapidity bidding fair to reduce it to the position it was in before the Civil War. This is a tendency growing out of the commercial spirit of managers, and the blind persistency with which every other aim than money-getting is thrust aside.

Most of the scenery used in the theaters in this country is made by scenery factories, conducted on the same principles as tea-board workshops. Materials are bought wholesale, an item to the prejudice of the competing individual artist. Cheap colors are used instead of expensive ones, to the serious prejudice of artistic results. Take, for example, three colors of the palette—indigo, cobalt, and maroon lake, which cost respectively 60, 80, and 160 cents a pound. For these, in the factories, celestial blue, vandyke brown, and rose-pink, at 18 to 25 cents a pound, do duty. It happens, however, that for artistic effects, especially in exterior subjects, there are no three colors more important and more indispensable to the scenic palette than cobalt, indigo, and maroon lake. These have certain qualities for which there are no known adequate substitutes, and no matter how skilful the hand may be which uses the inadequate substitutes, the work must be of an inferior grade.

The wonderful capabilities of distemper-painting are so great that if it were better understood by the general public, if there were a school of scenic art with a definite standard, if it were raised to its proper dignity, we should probably have in this country splendid work. It can hardly be doubted that if scenic painting had been in vogue in the time of Michael Angelo, he would have advanced the cause of the drama by a hundred years. The conditions of a built-up picture seen through an opening, as on the modern stage, admit of such occult application of perspective that, given a certain height and depth, most subjects, however vast, can have an adequate feeling of their vastness imparted to the scene. More heroic work would be shown if there were more painters willing to dare adverse criticism for the sake of propounding artistic principles and more managers broad enough to endorse their efforts.

The possibilities of giving the feeling of vastness to scenes upon a stage seen through an opening depend upon the scientific application of problems of perspective which are beyond the reach of the factory artist. Even presuming that the cheap-working and inexperienced factory artist has a profound knowl-

edge of perspective—a somewhat strained presumption—his prices preclude his being able to give the time necessary to make accurate perspective models. One very grand effect of height and space may be given, say, in the representation of such a scene as an Egyptian interior for "Antony and Cleopatra." If the front wings representing columns or architecture be painted the full actual size of the original and carried up out of sight under the proscenium, an imaginary standard of great height is created, from which all the rest of the scene, when modelled in true perspective proportion, takes the effect of the full natural size. In this way effects of magnitude grand beyond conception may be obtained; but the preparation of the mere model of such a scene may easily consume a week of the most arduous labor, in the calculation of the precise heights, sizes, and positions upon the ground plan.

There are no longer men of talent entering the profession of scenic artist in the United States, for the simple reason that it no longer offers any adequate reward. The men who can do the finest work get more thanks and profit in other fields. For instance, the celebrated Matt Morgan found it much more profitable to design lithographic bill-posters than to paint scenery.—*The Magazine of Art, New York, April. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE GERMAN THEATERS.

JEAN THOREL.

QUITE recently at Berlin I spent a number of evenings in studying methodically the principal theaters in that city. I wish to point out briefly the result of my observations on German theaters and their audiences.

One peculiarity of German audiences is that they are not in a hurry to praise or blame. Herr Bruno Wille, in his theater, founded as a sort of theater of popular instruction, has requested the spectators not to applaud, even at the end of a performance, and thus avoid wounding the feelings of others who may be of a contrary opinion. It is well known that at Bayreuth not only is there no applause at all during the performance, in order not to mar it—a very reasonable rule—but applause at the end of the representation has become customary only since the invasion of Wagner's theater by foreigners. On the 14th of November last, I was present at the first performance of a drama by Hauptmann at the Royal Theater of Berlin. It is the custom in Germany for an author to appear and make his bow to the audience at a first representation, if he is called out by applause. Hauptmann was called out five or six times by the applause of the entire house, after each of the two acts of his piece. I thought that this was proof of a great success. I was not a little surprised to read in some journals of the next day that the applause showed that the drama had not succeeded as it ought; for if it had been well understood, said the critics, the public would have kept a religious silence, and would have withdrawn in meditation, as people leave a church. I recall another significant phrase of a Berlineser, whom, while leaving the theater, I asked if he had been interested in what he had seen. "I do not know," was his answer; "I must reflect a little." In this answer there was not the slightest irony.

A Frenchman is strongly impressed by the universality, the internationalism, of the *répertoire* of German theaters. The theater in France has always been purely national. The efforts to acclimate Shakespeare, Goethe, Ibsen, and Tolstoi on the French stage, have failed. This failure is due to the characteristic French mind and spirit. In the theater, as everywhere, the reasoning and analytic mind of the German disposes him to wish to understand and form an opinion.

The French classic drama, it must be admitted, is now, for the great, half-cultivated crowd, only a subject of confused admiration. To understand that drama requires reflection on the part of the spectators, and a French audience does not reflect. For the Germans, on the contrary, their classic drama is better liked on account of the light thrown on it by a century or more of representations, and there is no doubt that in a century from the present time, the masterpieces of Goethe and Schiller and Grillparzer will be enjoyed in Germany even more than now. In the



same way, the Germans find constantly increasing pleasure in the works of foreigners, of which they can make excellent translations, as of Shakespeare, Lope de Vega, Calderon, Molière, Björnson, Tourgenief, Dumas, Augier, and others.

This tendency of the German to reason about everything leads him to put emphasis on the point that the theater should be a school of manners. In Germany, there are more dramatic critics who regard a play from a moral point of view. Without insisting that the drama should teach a direct lesson, the German critic realizes that in any interpretation of life by art there always will be something taught, salutary or harmful, and that it is a matter of the first importance that this lesson should be salutary. An interesting evidence of this is the establishment of two theaters, in Berlin, by Herr Bruno Wille, where representations are given to subscribers who form a society. The oldest of these, which is nearly four years old, is now directly controlled by the Socialist Party. This party ousted Herr Wille from this theater because he was considered too much of an Anarchist; so he founded the other theater. Herr Wille is, it is true, an Anarchist, but one who is an enemy of all violence. Both these theaters are prosperous, and number their adherents by thousands. Their object is not any political or social propaganda; but simply, as the laws of the societies declare, to offer their members, in return for a very small monthly contribution, the opportunity of seeing fine works of art, dramatic or musical, or of hearing lectures at which these works are commented on and explained.

Of various matters of detail concerning German theaters, I will mention one only. There is in Germany no quarrel, as in France, between the dinner and the theater. In Germany, they take a bite before the play and sup afterward. Thus the head is clear, and one is better disposed for continuous attention. As a general thing, the curtain goes up at seven o'clock. The punctuality is exact. Everything is regulated so as to avoid as much as possible the least loss of time. The waits are short, and their duration is mentioned in the programme, which also announces at what hour the representation will close. This never lasts more than two and a half or three hours. The public also is punctual. It must be there when the curtain goes up in order to understand everything, and it wishes to understand everything. The spectators lose no time in dressing before coming. In Germany a theater is not a drawing-room. You find your place without difficulty and in German theaters there are bad places as well as good places. No place, however, is so bad that your view can be intercepted by a woman's hat, for women are not allowed to wear hats in a German theater.—*Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, April.* Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### THE SMALLEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD.

GASTON TISSANDIER.

**M.** GEORGES SALAMON, a Parisian amateur, has the largest collection in existence of the smallest books published. Comprising about seven hundred volumes, this little library contains what might be called the microbes of literature.

Books beyond a certain size are not received into this li-

brary. The maximum—for the minimum, be it understood, there is no limit—is the "La Fontaine," printed in microscopic charac-



FIG. 2.

ters by Laurent and Deberny in 1850, which in height and breadth is 54 millimeters by 33 (a little more than two inches by one).

This book, however, may be considered a giant alongside of some which stand near it, as, for instance, the "Works of Horace," 1828, printed by Didot (47 mm. x 30); "La Rochefoucauld, Maxims and Moral Reflections," printed by the same in 1827 (42 mm. x 21); "Le Rime di Petrarca," Venice, 1829, 2 vols. (39 mm. x 24); "La Divina Commedia di Dante," Milan, 1878, a volume of 500 pages, 38 mm. x 22). History and politics are represented. There are "The French Constitution of 1792" (41 mm. x 29); a "Constitution of Holland," in Dutch, printed at Haarlem, 1861 (49 mm. x 30), remarkable for the clearness of the characters. There is also an "Abridgment of the History of Holland," in Dutch, published at Amsterdam, 1753, in 2 vols., measuring but 33 mm. x 17.

Among the numerous religious works is an exquisite group of little "Books of Hours," and Bibles of the Seventeenth

and Eighteenth Centuries. Of these, two volumes, bound in old calf, contain a series of 264 very small Scriptural engravings, by two women, who lived in Switzerland toward the end of the Seventeenth Century. Two books, that may be called the Siamese Twins—though disconnected—are "Catechismus Handlung," 187 pages, and "Vom Christlichen Haussand," 191 pages. They measure 31 mm. x 31, and were printed in Nuremberg in 1666.

There are several Bibles, about 26 mm. x 20, in elegant covers of old morocco, printed at London during the first half of the Eighteenth Century. Still smaller is "Begriff Christlicher Lehre," 1778, of 64 pages (22 mm. x 11).

There is a series of song-books and of almanacs. Of the latter, there is a very rare set complete from 1790 to 1818. Not only French almanacs are there, but also Dutch, printed in the middle of the Eighteenth Century, and English almanacs of the end of the same century.

As we go through the collection, we come to a tiny "Charte Constitutionnelle of 1814," measuring 22 mm. x 13, and containing 68 pages. It is one of the works—dwarf volumes they call them in the Bibliothèque Nationale,—which does not treat of religion, of love, or of gaiety. It appears in Fig. 1 together with its cover.

The foreign microscopic works are much superior to the French in clearness and fineness of impression and engraving. In Austria, at the beginning of the century, was published an almanac 21 mm. x 15. The English almanacs under the title of "The English Bijou Almanac," printed about the middle of this century, measuring 14 mm. x 10, stand in the first rank for the extreme fineness and beauty of the text and engravings. It is impossible

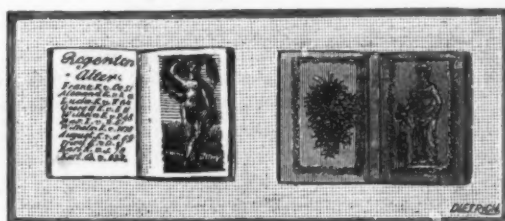


FIG. 3.



FIG. 1.

to reproduce here any of the text, because the characters are so microscopic. In Fig. 2, however, we show one of these little almanacs, emerging a little from its case, and resting on the jewel-box in which it was sold. We show in the same figure, in its full size, the cover of the "Bijou for 1842." Of this issue also we reproduce in full size two of the engravings, depicting the English Princess Royal and the *tragedienne* Rachel. The almanac for 1837, which seems to be the first of the series, contains a dedication to the Queen. Among its illustrations is a very attractive portrait of Malibran, accompanied by verses and four pages of a rondo in microscopic musical characters, with words.

There are in this collection, however, almanacs tinier yet, published between the years 1817 and 1840, by the Lithographic Institute of C. F. Muller, at Carlsruhe. They measure only 14 mm. x 9. They contain from 26 to 28 pages, and from 6 to 12 engravings. Fig. 3 shows the actual size of the cover of the almanac of this series for 1819, and one of the engravings, with a page very slightly enlarged. The almanac for 1831 has admirable portraits of Sontag, Paganini, Franz Napoleon, Hussein Pacha, the last Dey of Algiers, and others. The almanac for 1834 has the portraits of General Jackson, of Frederick William, Prince Royal of Prussia, and of Otho, King of Greece.

The smallest books in this Collection are a "Chemin de la Croix" and a "Paroissien" which measure only 14 mm. x 6. — *La Nature, Paris, March 24. Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS.

THE Astor Library possesses a "Graduale" of great beauty and value. It lies on the same table with the "Antiphonale," described in THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 22, page 523. The colophon, of which we give an illustration, reads thus in English: "Graduale for the whole year, finished by Brother Leonardo de Aquis Grano (Aachen) in the year 1494 on the feast of St. Cecillie; begun 1493, in the octave of St. Augustine." The colophon thus tells the story of workmanship and the date of the manuscript.

Most old MSS. have no title-pages, but a colophon or a tale at the end, which answers for what we call title-page. The Greek proverb, "to put the colophon to it," means to terminate an affair, and is said to have originated in the boast of the Colophonian cavalry that their charge usually finished the battle. In old books and manuscripts, the conclusion, in which the author's name is given together with the place and year of his work, was therefore called a colophon. Leonard of Aachen was a monk artist of extraordinary power. This manuscript is a magnificent specimen of the best later illuminated manuscripts. The vellum is stout and well prepared. The manuscript is written in enormous Gothic

letters and square musical notes, beautifully ornamented with eight initial letters, historiated with miniatures of sacred subjects and eight superb borders, painted with figures of great dignitaries and their coats-of-arms, and of birds, flowers, insects, etc., beautifully illuminated in gold and colors, as well as decorated with an immense number of painted capitals. Our illustration gives a good idea of the manuscript and the extraordinary power of Brother Leonardo.

An amateur of illuminated manuscript is always surprised at the preservation of colors, etc., and only too often forgets that trades-guilds controlled to a large extent the preparation of manuscripts. At first the scribes and illuminators were members of one general guild, including craftsmen in all the decorative arts and their subsidiary processes, such as leather-tanning, vellum-making, etc.

By degrees the guilds became more numerous and more specialized in character. We know that in Bruges every painter, miniaturist, illuminator, rubricator, copyist, maker of vellum, binder, or seller of books was obliged to belong to the Guild. No miniaturist could be admitted till he had laid before the Dean of the Guild a sufficiently good example of his skill; and all members were liable to be fined if they used inferior materials of any kind, such as impure gold, adulterated ultramarine or vermilion, and the like. The vellum used for manuscripts has a different texture on its two sides. One side, that on which the hair grew, has a dull, dead surface; the other side of the skin is perfectly smooth and, in the case of the finest vellum, has a beautifully glossy texture like that of polished ivory. In writing a manuscript the scribe was careful to arrange his pages so that two glossy and two dull pages came opposite each other. The paper of the manuscript described above was made by spreading the fluid pulp evenly and thinly over the bottom of a fine wire



PAGE OF THE GRADUALE.

sieve. The wire-marks of the sieve are indelibly printed on it. But the scribe has burnished those parts on which he wrote, in order to get a smooth surface. The gold was put on by the fluid method on the above manuscript. It is convex in surface, like an old-fashioned watch-glass, thus reflecting the light brilliantly from whatever direction it may be viewed. In the main, the technique of manuscript illumination was the same as that of panel pictures executed in distemper. An oil medium was unsuited. The decorative effect was produced by a very few pigments and with the simplest of *media*, such as size made by boiling down shreds of vellum or fish-bones, or else gum-Arabic, or occasionally white of egg, or a mixture both of the yolk and the white. Two different classes of pencils were used in making manuscript. One of these was the silver-point or lead-point (not the lead-pencil of to-day) very much like the metallic pencil of a modern pocket-book. The other kind of pencil was made of a



soft red ochre, which owed its color to oxide of iron. In early times, throughout the whole classical period, and probably till about the time of Justinian, scribes' pens were mostly made of reeds; occasionally silver or bronze pens were used. As early as the Eighth Century, quill-pens came into use. The following is a list of the principal tools and materials required by the illuminator of manuscript: Pens, pencils, and chalks of various sorts, brushes, grinding slabs and rubbers of porphyry, and a stone mortar; sharp penknife and palette-knife; rulers, and a metal ruling-pen; dividers to pick out the guiding-lines of the text; scissors for shaping the gold-leaf; burnishers and styluses; small horns to hold inks; color-boxes, palette, pigments, gold-leaf, *media*, sponge and pumice-stone for erasures.

### AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

THERE seems to be, at the present time, an unusual amount of adverse criticism of American newspapers.

Archbishop Redwood, of New Zealand, in *The New Zealand Times*, Auckland, says: "The average daily American newspaper is far below what one has a right to expect, and men of intelligence in the Union are profoundly dissatisfied with it. In their rightful estimation, it is far too often vulgar and dishonest—and growing worse. As collectors of news, pure and simple, the American dailies are untrustworthy, not placing truthfulness above all other considerations, and lacking in accuracy in every department. Again, in the selection and arrangement of news they are sadly defective, addicted to sensationalism, pandering to depravity, vulgarizing the popular taste, and lowering the popular standard of morality. There are, of course, a number of noble exceptions; but, in general, they are shaky as regards principle, or, rather, they stand to no well-defined principle, while their style is very slipshod and abounding in slang and illiterate English. They are ready to argue with equal glibness that the cloud is like a camel, a weasel, or a whale. Their prurieny for novelty and their eagerness to say something about the latest happenings is such that they will print fictitious accounts when it is inconvenient or impossible to get accurate reports. The American newspapers are, almost exclusively, taken up with the news of the States, and thus, as a rule, their information about Europe and the rest of the universe is scanty, bold, unsatisfactory, sadly lacking in lucidity of order and arrangement. Hence, the intelligent reader of such dailies comes to the conclusion that newspaper science and newspaper history is on a par with "newspaper politics."

The Conde de los Novas, reviewing Domingo de Pontoja's book on American institutions, in the *Union Ibero-Americana*, Madrid, says: "The failings of the American journalist must be taken into consideration in judging the people of the United States." Pontoja declares that he gathered the materials for his book through the reporters: "but," says de los Novas, "as these reporters are in the habit of selling you just the kind of information you ask for, the information supplied by such reporters must be received with caution."

It is evident that the European Press is not free of the faults described above, but these faults are classed as importations from America. M. Brunetière, at a reception of the French Academy, described the scandalous, indiscreet, sensational papers, as "papers conducted after the American fashion."

M. Fournel, in *Le Correspondant*, Paris, takes Brunetière to task for this, saying that he was attacking the journalist of whom it is not clear whether he created such journals or they created him; the journalist of the antechamber and bedchamber; the reporter who has elevated the interview with all the men of the day, even with assassins, thieves, and their jailers, to the height of a principle; who copies bills of fare; who counts the warts on a person's face; takes down the number of a hack; who has more need of legs than of talent, of assurance than of style; who is not always acquainted with orthography, but who forces the door of a dying man or of a family in mourning; and who pushes his professional devotion to such a point that he does not mind being conducted to the door by blows from a cane or by being thrown over the staircase. The manners of the present day have hatched this parasite and given him exceptional importance. He makes more noise and earns more wages than the serious journal-

ist. Against such a creature every one should defend himself, as well as he is able. Yet, M. Brunetière, how about the subscriber—the subscriber who makes an outcry about the abuses of reporting? The subscriber would cease to subscribe. Friend that he is of pure reason and general ideas, I guarantee that M. Brunetière has read the daily details given in his newspaper about Emile Henry and the bomb at the Café Terminus, and that he would complain if he did not find these details in his journal.

**German Experience in Teaching Literature.**—The plan of instruction in literature pursued by the German schools is the "articulation" of studies, so that the work in literature receives help from the other studies of the course and gives help to all. That is to say, the reading is not disconnected and haphazard, but arranged in connection with the other studies of the curriculum according to a thoroughly digested plan. . . . To show to what extent this principle of concentration of studies is possible, I give portions of a course of study as arranged for pupils from twelve to thirteen years of age. The work in history for this term is the history of Greece. While the pupils are studying in the history class the Battle of Marathon, in the drawing-class they make a drawing of the Parthenon; in the composition class they write an essay on "Our Visit to the Prellar Art-Gallery;" in the literature class they read a selection describing the Battle of Marathon; in the Latin class they have stories of Greek myths, and read a Latin account of the Battle of Marathon; in the geography class they study the Peloponnesus, its position, boundaries, form, relief, landscape, descriptions, etc.; and even the practical work of the course deals with Greek architecture, the pupils making a "plan for front tile from the Parthenon."

This illustrates what President De Garmo, of Swarthmore College, has called that "happy juxtaposition of the related parts of all subjects, which aids materially in bringing our knowledge into a substantial unity."—*Prof. Richard Jones in University Extension, Philadelphia, April.*

**The Future of Opera.**—The following question was recently submitted to the artists of the Grand Opera Company: "Is the tendency at present away from the old and florid Italian school on the one hand, and the advanced German or Wagnerian idea on the other, toward a cosmopolitan basis of operatic art, uniting the best elements of all the schools? If this is true, do you think these new sentiments likely to inspire any effective operatic compositions in the near future?"

The principal tenor, Jean de Reszke, said: "After having exploited mythology, history, the Bible and legendary lore, and that in an ever-ascending scale, becoming more beautiful and more grand, one reaches the zenith of acme in the gigantic works of Wagner. To imitate him—that was folly and also a sudden reaction of opera. After having searched for grandness in subjects for opera, the taste of to-day inclines decidedly to familiar subjects—little pictures in private life, domestic dramas, etc. None of the younger composers aspire to the glories of Wagner; but I know more than one whose slumbers have been disturbed by the laurels which Mascagni gathered with his 'Cavalleria.'"

Signor de Lucia's answer was: "I sincerely believe that a new and cosmopolitan art could be born by the union of the Italian and German art, the first embodying all the inspiration and buoyancy of the mind, the second more calm and perhaps more scientific."

Emma Eames said: "What we want in opera is the combination of what is best in both the Italian and the Wagner schools. Operas without consecutive action no longer seem able to hold the attention of the public, and those in which there is little melody and too much psychology weary it. Of course, we wish to reach the *juste milieu*. The school which now seems to be the most successful is that which combines melodious phrases with uninterrupted action and thought. As for the composer, the inspired one who will give us the new opera built on these ideal lines—who can predict him? I can only say in the words of Mr. Whistler: 'We have then but to wait until, with the mark of the gods upon him, there come among us again the chosen.'"

The Australian singer, Melba, said: "I have great pleasure in stating that I think the Italian school and the Wagner school will be united, and that it will inspire new operatic compositions."

## LITERARY NOTES.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS is as unashamed as was his father of the negro blood that runs in his veins. The Bishop of Autun having recently delivered an address on the abolition of slavery, M. Dumas wrote him a sympathetic letter, in the course of which he said: "A reader like myself, who has only to go back four generations to find negro slaves among his ancestors, could not remain deaf to this eloquent appeal. It is, therefore, not only for our brothers, from the Christian point of view, that I thank you, Monseigneur, but perhaps also for some real relatives whom I may still have on board the slave-traders' vessels."

A DISCUSSION arose one day at George Sand's table, relates Madame Blanc in the *January Century*, about the latest work of a singularly rapid and dull writer, who had, I know not how, gained the privilege of being introduced to the attentive audience gathered together "autour de la table." "There is no doubt," remarked Mme. Sand, "that all of it is not good to the same degree, but it contains at least a description of Venice which pleases me greatly." Several of us agreed with her, albeit we were under the impression that we had already met with this descriptive piece somewhere. "Egad, I know where!" suddenly exclaimed her son, and off he rushed to the bookshelves to get "La Dernière Aldini," where, with a feeling of indignation at the plagiarist, we found the very description, which had been copied almost word for word. "What, is this by me?" Mme. Sand repeated, astounded and startled. "I had no idea of it. After all, it is really not so bad."

MR. CRAWFORD'S "Katharine Lauderdale" was published on March 20. On March 25 two editions, of over ten thousand copies each, had been sold, and a third was on the press.

DUPRAT & Co. will publish this month "Crazy Book Collecting; or, Bibliomania," a translation into English of an amusingly earnest protest, published anonymously in France in 1761, against the preference displayed by book-lovers for scarce editions, large-paper copies, and artistic bindings.

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Cullen Bryant will be observed on November 3 at Great Barrington, Mass.

MR. OSCAR BROWNING, the scope of whose Italian studies is shown in his article on Dante in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," is out with a book on the age of Dante, bearing the very attractive title, "Guelphs and Ghibellines: A Short History of Medieval Italy from 1250 to 1409."

THE editor of the English *Public Opinion* since 1884 has been Mr. Percy White, the author of "Mr. Bailey-Martin." The success of his first novel has induced Mr. White to write another, which will also be in autobiographical form.

SINCE Lord Rosebery became Premier there has been a good demand in England for his volume on Pitt, in the English Statesmen Series. During March it was one of the best selling books that the shops had.

THEODORE TILTON's book of verse, "The Chameleon's Dish: A Book of Lyrics and Ballads, Founded on the Hopes and Illusions of Mankind," has gone to a second edition in Paris.

AN interview is published in the London *Sketch*, with a portrait of "Iota," a new writer, who has made a success with her novel, "A Yellow Aster," which has just been republished by D. Appleton & Co. "Iota's" real name is Mrs. Mannington Caffyn. She is described as "a tall, fair woman, with Irish eyes smiling out of a clever, earnest face, with just a suspicion of a dainty brogue." Mrs. Caffyn says of her book: "I cannot call it a novel with a purpose, yet I have always held that the maternal instinct has a great deal more effect upon women's lives than is generally supposed, and when I sat down to write, it was with a chaotic notion of giving expression to this faith."

HEINE has somewhere said that no one is really educated until he has had a long illness. Following this motif Miss Beatrice Harraden has laid the scene of her "Ships that Pass in the Night" in one of those universities of pain, a health resort for consumptives in the Alps, and there her hero and heroine learn that while it is doubtless better to be than to do, it is better to know than to be, and this knowledge by suffering entereth.

MADAME BELOC, who knew George Eliot well, says that she was "the living incarnation of English Dissent." She had 'chapel' written in every line of the thoughtful, somewhat severe face—not the flourishing Dissent of Spurgeon or Parker, or the florid kindliness of Henry Ward Beecher, or the culture of Stopford Brooke, but the Dissent of Jonathan Edwards, of Philip Henry, of John Wesley, as he was ultimately forced to be—everything about her, to me, suggested Bunyan in his Bedford prison, or Mary Bosanquet watched by Fletcher of Madeley as she bore the pelting of the stones in the streets of Northampton."

It is always interesting to have the opinion of one novelist about another novelist's work, and this is what Mr. Marion Crawford says in the April *Book Review* about Mrs. Ward's "Marcella": "A very remarkable and complete piece of work, embodying a startling picture of modern England, which we Americans must accept, however reluctantly, as true, but which we shall have no reluctance at all in admiring sincerely for its breadth, its feeling, and the consummate detail of its execution."

THE *Yellow Book* is the name of a new quarterly magazine to appear in London this month. The publishers, Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane, declare that they mean to "depart as far as may be from the bad old traditions of periodical literature, and to provide an illustrated magazine

which shall be beautiful as a piece of bookmaking, modern and distinguished in its letterpress and its pictures, and withal popular in the best sense of the word."

A NEW weekly paper has been started in New York in which each of the articles is printed both in Hebrew and English, upon an ingenious system, through which the work of translation is facilitated. It is for the service of Jewish immigrants who cannot read the language of the Americans, but desire to do so. Another newspaper, which will be printed in Italian and English, is soon to be started here. It is meant to be of service to the Italian immigrants who desire to learn the language of our country.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR has written a novel, entitled "A Journey in Other Worlds," which is to be published by the Appletons. The novel describes the adventures of three men on a trip of exploration to Jupiter and other planets. By means of a new power, called "apergy," the reverse of gravitation, men are able to rise from Earth. The book deals with scientific and technical problems, but does not touch upon social problems. Mr. Astor is not yet thirty years old, but he has devoted himself for years to the study of science.

IN Norway there is no lack of novelists who portray the life of the country people. Yet, Fru L. Masholm has discovered her peer in Jesus Tvedt, who is a peasant and the writer of Norwegian peasant dialect *par excellence*. It is hard to read him.

THE Norwegian authors have formed an Authors' Club. The object is not sociability but economic work. They want to influence the publishers, demand higher pay, and arbitrate difficulties that arise between the author and the publisher.

## ART NOTES.

THERE seems considerable probability that the great building of the Paris International Exhibition of 1900 will be erected from the designs which Hector Horeau made for the British Exhibition of 1851—the first of the kind—and which was not adopted owing to its "impracticable scale." What was impracticable then appears likely to be just right now, and will possibly cover the Champ de Mars, with the exception of the space devoted to the Eiffel Tower.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON, in an illustrated paper in the May *Magazine of Art*, revives the memory of the sculptor, Louis Francis Roubillac, whose name visitors to Westminster Abbey will remember on some remarkable melodramatic performances in that English Pantheon. Though by no means an artist of the first rank, we owe to him some interesting works, such as a fine sitting statue of Handel and busts of Pope and Dean Swift as well as other literary authors. Born at Lyons, France, in 1695, he is supposed to have found his way to England in 1720, though he is not definitely heard of there until 1738.

JUST as Raphael had his favorite engraver in Marcantonio, Reynolds in S. W. Reynolds, Miervelt in his son-in-law, and Turner in the little group educated under his own eye, so Rubens confided the popularization of his personality to Lucas Vorsterman. To the memory of this great engraver a monument has been raised by M. Henri Hymans, Keeper of the Royal Library of Belgium, in the shape of a monograph on Vorsterman, which contains, besides an account of all that is known of the engraver, a full catalogue, carefully annotated, of all his known works.

THE veteran French sculptors are passing away. The death of Cavalier not long ago has just been followed by that of Jacques Leonard Maillet, at the age of seventy-two. He took the *Prix de Rome* nearly fifty years ago, when he was twenty-four. He is represented at the Luxembourg by two works.

A DISPATCH from Delphi (quoted by the London *Standard's* Athens correspondent) announces that the French excavating party there has discovered a fine head of an ancient statue of Apollo belonging to the Classical period. Several interesting inscriptions have also been found on various antique bronze objects which are in a good state of preservation. The excavations will be pursued more actively next month, the snow and heavy rains having hitherto interrupted the work. The American School of Archeology in Athens has solicited permission from the Government to excavate the foot of lower parts of the North Acropolis, and is prepared to spend half a million francs for this purpose.

IN Berlin there is a Union of Woman Artists, presided over by the wife of Delbrück, Minister of State. The Union has opened an exhibition of 330 paintings, water-colors, and sculptures.

HUBERT HERKOMER's painting "The First-Born" was sold at the Art Exposition in Vienna for 12,000 florins.

MISS ANNE WHITNEY, the sculptor, has completed a bust of Keats in marble, which is to be placed in the parish church of Hampstead, London, as a memorial from the American and English lovers of the poet. The bust is pronounced a triumph of artistic genius.

THE widow of the sculptor Carpeaux is about to hold an exhibition of his works in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Among the exhibits will be sketches made with his finger-nails dipped in ink, portraits and landscapes, also jocose and satirical bas-reliefs made for his own amusement.

THE Council of Finance has at last made a grant of \$500,000 for a fireproof building for the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities at Gizeh, which has so long been a scandal to archeologists, owing to its inflammable materials and the risk of losing all the finds by a conflagration.



## BOOKS.

## A JOURNEY IN OTHER WORLDS.

CONVINCED that the struggle between science and the classics as a means of education is drawing to a close, and that in the future "next to religion we have most to hope from science," Mr. John Jacob Astor has set his wits to work in forecasting what will be the state of things on the globe which we inhabit in A. D. 2000. As at that not so very distant period, which a very few now in early infancy may hope to see, science, in the imagination of Mr. Astor, may enable men to rise above the Earth, to which at present they are bound, and travel through interstellar space. To the romance, in which he forecasts the future, he has given the title "A Journey in Other Worlds."\*

At the time named there exists a stock-corporation called the Terrestrial Axis Straightening Company, the object of which is to straighten the axis of the Earth, and thus produce a uniform temperature for each degree of latitude the year round. This is to be effected by pumping out the Arctic Ocean in Summer, and having its average depth increased one hundred feet by the dams in Winter, and doing the reverse with the Antarctic Ocean, thus checking that wabbling of the Earth which gives rise to the great variations in temperature on our planet. When this feat of engineering is undertaken, the United States has so increased, that it embraces 10,000,000 square miles, including Canada, Mexico, Central America, and part of South America, and has a free and enlightened population of 300,000,000. Manhattan Island has something over 2,500,000 inhabitants—fancy the price of real-estate thereon—and is surrounded by a belt of population several miles wide of 12,000,000 more, so that the entire city contains more than 14,500,000 souls. Wonderful changes have taken place in the mode of living, in the means of transportation, all due to science; but, most wonderful of all, there had been discovered a force, the existence of which the ancients suspected. This force is *apergy*. You need not look in the dictionary for the word, since it is of Mr. Astor's coining. It signifies the counter-part of gravitation, and enables man to overcome the force of attraction.

Utilizing this marvelous *apergy*, an air-tight projectile is built, in which James Bearwarden, Henry Chelmsford Cortlandt, and Richard Rokeby Ayrault hermetically seal themselves. The projectile is a glucinum cylinder, of which the sides, roof, and floor consist of two sheets, each one-third of an inch thick and six inches apart, the space between the two filled with mineral wool, as a protection against the intense cold of space. The air-ship, which is christened *Callisto*, starts from Van Courtlandt Park, New York, on the 21st of December, 2000, in the presence of a million people. Ayrault, at the last moment, repents having promised to go, for he leaves behind him his sweetheart, Sylvia, a student in the senior-class of Vassar College; but he goes all the same. The projectile is shot from the Earth with tremendous and rapidly-increasing speed, and the travelers steer for Jupiter, a little journey of 380,000,000 miles. On their way thither, they meet a comet, in the tail of which they move about without difficulty. This tail consisted of grains and masses of stone and meteoric iron, no mass being more than four feet in diameter. "Whenever a large mass seemed dangerously near the glass of the air-ship, they applied an *apergetic* shock to the glass and sent it kiting among its fellows."

The party reaches Jupiter without accident, and alights. Here are found no inhabitants; but great monsters in the shape of mammals and reptiles and insects, which are easily disposed of by the weapons at the disposal of the voyagers. The planet at the time is in its Carboniferous period, with a very dense atmosphere. Still, Jupiter is voted a perfect planet, and they find existence on it delightful.

From Jupiter the travelers proceed to Saturn. This is found inhabited, but by spirits only. It is, in fact, the place of spirits departed from the Earth. All on Saturn are in Sheol—the righteous in Purgatory and Paradise, the unrighteous in Hell. The travelers would not have discovered the true inwardness of Saturn had it

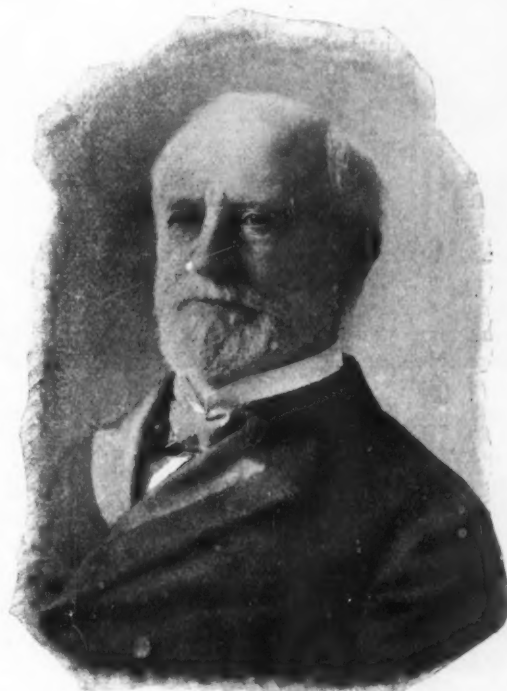
\* "A Journey in Other Worlds, a Romance of the Future." By John Jacob Astor. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 476. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1894.

not been for a bishop from one of the Atlantic States, who, since his death, has acquired in Saturn the power, by an effort of his will, to instantly clothe himself in human form, and by another effort "to rearrange the molecules in such a way as to make the envelope invisible." By the aid of the worthy bishop, the passengers of the *Callisto* escape many great dangers which beset them. Embarking on their air-ship, they reach the Earth safely on the 10th of June, 2001, and land at Van Courtlandt Park, about six months after they left it. Ayrault finds his Sylvia well, and they are made man and wife in three weeks thereafter.

## A NEW YORK INSTITUTION.

IF there be a mercantile or manufacturing house in the City of New York which deserves to be called an institution, it is assuredly the house of Tiffany & Co. Its fame has gone round the world. Its branches in Paris and London are prominent features of those capitals.

A well-made illustrated history of the house and biography of its founder shows its achievements. Its founder, Mr. Charles L. Tiffany, is still living in excellent health at the age of eighty-two.



MR. CHARLES L. TIFFANY.

Nearly fifty-seven years have elapsed since he and his neighbor, friend, and schoolmate opened a little shop at No. 259 Broadway, next door to the first establishment of A. T. Stewart. The young men had a capital of \$1,000, loaned them by Mr. Tiffany's father. The site of this first store of theirs, which was next door to the corner of Warren Street, was thought to be too far up-town. The same objection was urged when they removed to 556 Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets. When in 1870 removal was made to their present locality, the corner of Union Square and 15th Street, much astonishment was expressed. The buildings all around the Square were mostly private residences, and on West 14th Street, now such a busy center of trade, there was not a business house in sight.

Mr. Charles L. Tiffany, the founder of the house and its director from the beginning until now, is a New Englander of the New Englanders. His father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather were natives of Massachusetts. His first ancestor in this country was Squire Humphrey Tiffany, of England, who was killed by a stroke of lightning on July 15, 1685, while on the road to Boston. Mr. Tiffany was born at Killingly, Conn., on February 15, 1812, and was educated at schools and academies in the neighborhood of his birthplace. He and his friend came to New York in 1837, at a time of the worst commer-

cial depression which up to that time had been known in the history of the country. Their total sales for the first three days of their business amounted to \$4.98. The next day \$2.77 was added. From this petty germ has grown the enormous business which now employs more than a thousand persons and keeps constantly a stock of immense value. When the French crown-jewels were sold in 1887, Tiffany & Co. purchased more than one-third of the entire amount at a cost of about \$500,000. At the various World's Fairs, from that of Paris in 1867 to that of Chicago in 1893, they have received numberless gold medals and awards. Their most valuable possession, however, is their reputation for integrity and fair-dealing. Those who have business with them rely on what they say as gospel truth, and the little book which records the way in which this inestimable possession was obtained deserves to be widely read as literature.

#### MR. CRAWFORD'S LATEST NOVEL.

APPARENTLY Mr. Marion Crawford has become tired of depicting Roman villains and the people and manners of Italy, and has made up his mind to devote the remainder of his literary career to stories of which the scenes shall be laid in his mother's native city, New York. That "Marion Darche" had to do, and now appears "Katharine Lauderdale,"\* which belongs to the same locality. The action thereof takes place in that part of the imperial city lying between Clinton Place and Central Park, in the middle of Manhattan Island, with a brief glimpse of Tompkins Square on a Winter night thrown in for good measure. The time of the 670 pages of the novel is limited to five days, from Monday afternoon to Friday night. The action begins out of doors, in Fifth Avenue, not far from the Hoffman House, which, presently, three of the personages enter to get a drink, and concludes at a dinner-party of sixteen, intended to formally announce a marriage-engagement in high life.

There are many personages in the story, but the two volumes are principally concerned with the deeds and reflections—more

with the latter than with the former—of Mr. John Ralston, aged twenty-five years, and Miss Katharine Lauderdale, aged nineteen. They are second cousins, and have long loved each other, but Katharine's father opposes their marriage because John has no fortune, no occupation, and is, moreover, an habitual drinker. Notwithstanding these not unreasonable objections, the two young persons between a Monday afternoon and the



*F. Marion Crawford*

following Friday night—the time, as we have said, over which the story extends—contract a secret marriage. This marriage, it should be noted, is made at the suggestion, or perhaps command, of Katharine, who does not seem likely to have a happy life with her husband, since his temper is so extremely violent that it seems likely to end in aberration of mind.

One of the personages is Walter Crowdie, a portrait-painter, an ill-shaped man, with attractive eyes, a very pale skin, and a big, red mouth. He has a sweet wife, who is very fond of him, and who is closely related to the Lauderdale family. Katharine detests the artist, yet he strangely fascinates her. Some of this fascination, we apprehend, will be shared by the readers of the story. He talks sometimes like a wit and sometimes like a fool. He is afflicted with a strange disease, of the nature of epilepsy, or pretends that he is. It is not a commendable trait in his character that he is given to telling lies. Yet he is a man of genius,

\* "Katharine Lauderdale." By F. Marion Crawford. 2 vols. With illustrations by Alfred Brennan. New York: Macmillan & Co.

and those who make his acquaintance in these pages will desire, if we are not mistaken, to know more about him, as well as about his ugly but interesting friend, Paul Griggs, the novelist, whose manner attracts Katharine as much as Crowdie's repels her.

We shall have an opportunity of becoming further acquainted with Crowdie, and Griggs, and the other people who appear in the tale, since it is only the first of an indefinite series of tales which will describe their acts and thoughts. We have with the present story a portrait of Mr. Crawford.

#### AMERICAN INTERIORS.

AMONG the healthy signs indicative of a future native art in this country are books of the class of Samuel How's "Indoors."\* They carry the great public by an easy road into the mysteries of art, and induce people to surround themselves with true and correct patterns. The surroundings insensibly but surely teach principles, and when principles have their sway, the True, the Good, and the Beautiful will triumph.

"Indoors" deals with the principles of interior decorations. The author speaks in high terms for his brother-artists, and claims that we, too, are beginning to have homes in our country similar to those of our cousins on the other side, viz.: indoor decorations, which for quality of mellowness and repose rival those abroad. He rejoices in the academic lines and the powerful influence of such men as Richard M. Hunt, Stamford White, Thomas Hastings and others. Personal quality born of a social instinct, aided by the painstaking faculty, he says, has positively produced for us designs which have compared very favorably with the works of well-known artists abroad, in spite of their skilled training and experience.

It has been found that the best type of man to advise in responsible decorations is one who has devoted his time to their study, and has for foundation an architectural training added to a natural sense of color. Surely our young architects can help us, says the author, those who have spent so much time abroad, whose lives are principally given up to develop and practice here what they learn on the Continent—men like Clarence Luce, Russel Cooke, Edwards Ficken, and others.

We hail with the greatest pleasure the spirit of research which, though rare, can yet be found slowly making itself felt through the agency of our artist-artisans. The fathers of their craft were the great men, those creators of old, who clad the walls of Ravenna, Constantinople, Venice, and Sicily with those unapproachable treatments of colors, those great mosaics that cover these ancient walls from floor to dome, the Indoors that millions have worshiped in centuries gone by, while millions more are on the pilgrimage. Echoes of these things one finds here too, if one knows where to search for them. John La Farge, Louis C. Tiffany, Otto Heinigke, E. P. Treadwell, Owen Bowen, and others have worked in this direction, and it is to their untiring energy that we look for still stronger work in the near future.

The author devotes chapters to Wall Decorations, Ceiling Decorations, and Floor Decorations, interspersed with interesting information about wall-papers. His book is full of illustrations of exquisite patterns, and among them are a couple of sketches by himself, in color, of Morning-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, and a Parlor in Louis XVI. style.

"Of the Making of Books."—The whole number of books issued in the United States for 1893 was 2,803. The whole number published in England for the same period was 5,129. In addition to this there were 1,353 new editions. The number of books issued in France during the year was 13,123. This was a gain of 472 volumes over the issue in 1892. The totals in England were 128 more than the totals of the preceding year. Of books actually made, not pamphlets or sermons, those devoted to fiction take the lead in England, and juvenile works come next, then educational, and then theological. In the United States theology and religion take the lead, and the law comes next, while fiction by native authors is limited. Books by English authors in this department number 834, and those by native authors 263. In England 1,584 new works of fiction were produced, which was more than five for every working-day in the year.

\* "Indoors." By Samuel How. New York: Published by Warren Fuller & Co. 1894. 4to, illustrated.



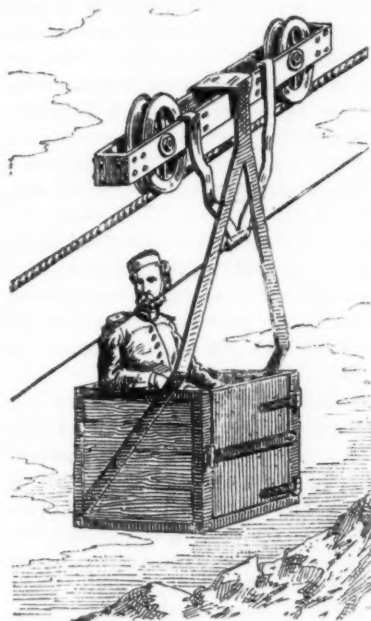
## SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

## WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAYS.

WILLIAM HEWITT.

THE first step in the direction of wire-rope tramways of which we have a record is the wire-rod line at Ringwood, New Jersey, constructed by Peter Cooper, in 1855, for carrying ore from the mines to the blast-furnace. Wire-rope at that time was unknown, but after its advent it was not long before its adaptability to this mode of transportation was recognized. Charles Hodgson, of Richmond, England, obtained letters-patent in 1868 for "an improved means of an apparatus for transporting loads,"



TRAMWAY-CAR.

in which he describes two modifications of his invention. In the first, which he designated as "the fixed-rope" system, the loads were suspended from trolleys or "running-blocks" as he calls them, traversing a pair of stationary ropes, and propelled by means of an endless moving rope, to which these blocks were attached—a system which has since been developed and perfected by Albert Bleichert. The second modification, which he describes as the "single-rope" system consisted simply of a single, endless moving rope, serving both to support and to convey the loads. The "fixed-rope" system was soon abandoned, and all attention was devoted to the "single-rope" system, which, in its experimental stage, was virtually the same in conception as Mr. Cooper's; the only radical difference was the employment of a traveling wire-rope in lieu of a traveling rod. Mr. Hodgson succeeded in interesting some prominent men in his invention, the "Hodgson Wire-Rope Tramway Company" was

formed, and lines were built by it in various quarters of the globe, some of which were ten to twelve miles in length. Most of these lines operated satisfactorily, others indifferently, and a few were failures. With the panic of 1873, the Hodgson Company collapsed.

Soon after the Hodgson system was introduced in the United States, Mr. A. S. Hallidie, of San Francisco, became interested in this method of transportation, patented certain improvements, and introduced the system that bears his name. The distinctive feature of the Hallidie system is the manner in which the pendants or

bucket-hangers are inseparably attached to the rope. A great advantage of these lines is that they can be operated over any grades, and with a fall of about one in seven the loaded buckets develop sufficient power to haul back the empty ones.

With the vast improvements of late years in the manufacture of steel has been inaugurated a new era in this form of transportation. Improvements in the art of tempering especially have admitted of a reduction of one-half in the weight of the wire. The possibility of obtaining light steel-castings at a compara-



WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAY (BLEICHERT SYSTEM).

tively low price has also contributed much to simplify the problems connected with this mode of transportation. Under these favorable conditions, Mr. Albert Bleichert, of Gohlis, Germany, with great skill and ingenuity, has developed and patented a system of wire-rope tramways that has met with great favor. This system was introduced in this country about five years ago by the Trenton Iron-Company, under the direction of Mr. Spelsbury. Perhaps the greatest improvement is in the cable, known as the "patent interlocked carrying-cable," in which the outer wires are drawn or rolled to shape, so that the rope has a perfectly smooth surface, while it is still sufficiently flexible to be shipped in coils. The line at Ivanhoe, Va., used by the Penn-

sylvania Zinc and Iron Company, for transporting iron-ore across the New River, is of this construction.

Where there is considerable difference of elevation at the terminal points, aerial inclines are constructed which operate in the same way as an ordinary engine or gravity plane, the carrying-cables simply performing the function of surface track. The traction-rope in this case, instead of being endless, terminates with each of the two cars. An ascending load is run by a motor of some kind. A line of this character at Aalsund, Norway, has a clear span of 2,250 feet. The



WIRE-ROPE GRAVITY INCLINE, AALSUND, NORWAY.

angle of inclination is about  $45^\circ$ , and a load of 1,200 lbs. is transported at each trip, the descent occupying about one and one-half minutes. Similar lines are used in Switzerland for lowering logs down the mountain-side.

In many lines of this character the moving rope is endless, and passes around a sheave at the lower terminal. A similar line is now being installed by La Gran Fundacion Nacional Mexicana, near Santa Catania, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, for lowering ore down a steep hill. The length of the line is 800 feet, and the fall about 400 feet. The buckets are self-dumping. Through the courtesy of *The Engineering Magazine*, New York, from which our notice is condensed, we are able to illustrate our subject.

### SNEEZING.

JAMES W. BARRETT.

THE most eminent physiologists differ on the subject of sneezing. The process of sneezing seems to be similar to that followed in coughing, with the following, among other distinctions: (1) it is entirely involuntary; (2) it is caused mainly through stimulation of the anterior portion of the nose, stimulation of the posterior portion generally resulting in coughing; (3) the forced expiration is, if anything, more marked than in coughing; (4) the air in persons with normal palate (and apart from voluntary efforts modifying the act) is driven entirely through the mouth; that is to say, the palate is probably pressed firmly back against the pharynx so as completely to cut off communication with the nose. The peculiar noise made in sneezing is probably produced by the impact of the imprisoned air on the back of the hard palate, combined with certain modifications of the shape of the mouth produced by movements of the tongue and lips. In coughing, on the other hand, it would seem that the communication between the nose and throat is not necessarily cut off, and that the air sometimes passes through the nose as well as the mouth, and that special movements of the lips and tongue are certainly different, if not absent altogether. The mouth is generally opened more widely in coughing, and the noise produced by a cough is very different from that produced in sneezing. The one is laryngeal in the main, the other is chiefly buccal.

It is possible that the glottis has nothing to do with sneezing, and that the obstruction is entirely pharyngeal. If, however, there is a closed glottis, it is probable that the mode in which it is opened in the two cases is somewhat different. Coughing has, at all events, sometimes, a definite object to serve. It serves for the removal of irritating particles from the air-passages, and it is quite likely that the glottis may be differently disposed in sneezing. Hence, the absence of glottic noise in sneezing. The statement that the blast of air in sneezing is driven through the nose has originated, I think, in the following manner: When people sneeze, they feel first a profound irritation in the anterior part of the nose. If this persists, then follow some long and deep inspirations, then a violent expiratory effort with possible closure of the glottis or some part of the pharynx; the obstruction is suddenly overcome, and the air expelled through the mouth with the characteristic noise. Usually there follows almost immediately a gush of watery fluid from the nose, which is evidence of increased secretion.

Now, putting these facts together, we see that those who first described the process of sneezing confused, as usual, inference and fact. They knew that coughing, at all events, served the one purpose of removing foreign bodies from the air-passages. They inferred justly or unjustly that sneezing was adapted to remove foreign bodies from the anterior portion of the nose by means of the blast of air. They felt the irritation of the nose, and found that sneezing was usually followed by relief. Without examining carefully the act of sneezing, to see whether the air did or did not go through the nose, they assumed that it did, hence the description. I, of course, am not talking of abnormal cases. My object in drawing attention to this matter is (1) to put the facts, as far as possible, before medical men; (2) to stimulate observation; (3) to give another example of the manner in which good observers are biased by the teleological argument.—*Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, Vol. V., Melbourne, Australia. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### THE ANTARCTIC CIRCLE.

PROFESSOR ANGELO HEILPRIN.

A REGION without a trace of animal or vegetable life upon it; this is the picture to-day of all the land masses lying within the Antarctic Circle, that unknown region which it is now proposed to explore. This project was set on foot by Mr. John Murray, the Geographer of the *Challenger* Expedition.

Of those who have penetrated within the Antarctic circle, Ross and D'Urville alone have set foot upon land within it—not upon the mainland, but upon outlying islands. The density of the pack-ice and the great vertical glacial walls have been the chief obstacles to penetration southward. It has been commonly assumed that an impenetrable ice-wall or barrier guards the southern realm for an almost unbroken length of possibly 2,000 or 3,000 miles; but, while it is true that the ice-wall is in some places unbroken for 200 miles or more, it is certain that over large areas no such wall exists, or, at least, that there are avenues of passage through which the mainland is accessible. Whether or not a great connected land-mass underlies the southern ice has not been determined. Murray believes that such a continent does exist, and that its area cannot fall short of 4,000,000 square miles. A height of land of 2,000 to 3,000 feet has been observed at many points, and isolated peaks from 10,000 to 12,000 feet tower above this.

The most distinctive feature of the Antarctic region is that it does not support any land flora or fauna. It is difficult to conceive of this condition, when we remember that in Greenland, on the eighty-second parallel of latitude, flowers and butterflies are abundant, and that in Siberia pines and firs reach colossal dimensions within the Arctic Circle.

This remarkable absence of animal and vegetable life is attributed to the low summer temperature. It does not appear that the average annual temperature is much, if at all, below that of the antipodal region. It is, however, possible, that living matter will yet be detected farther south. The Antarctic seas, on the other hand, are replete with animal life, and with those lowest vegetal forms, the diatoms. Murray well observes that the fauna of the floor of the Antarctic Ocean is "apparently more abundant and more peculiar than that of any other region of the ocean's bed." It is over the floor of the Southern Ocean that the most impressive of Nature's cemeteries is to be found—where animal remains are accumulating in untold numbers, and silently uniting to form the great bone-bed of the world. Some conception of the wealth of this animal-deposit may be inferred from the fact that the trawl of the *Challenger* brought up in one haul upward of 1,500 sharks' teeth, many of them as large as the teeth of the giant sharks of the Tertiary Period (*Carcharodon*), and, in addition, some fifty or sixty ear-bones of different cetaceans!—*Around the World, New York, April. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### ON THE ORIGIN OF DEATH.

EDWARD SOKAL.

THE most remarkable phenomenon of life is death. To the superficial observer it may appear a matter of course that every living thing, the smallest speck of protoplasm as well as the most complicated organism, should bear the germ of death within itself, but to the more penetrating vision death presents itself as an insoluble mystery. From time immemorial the subject has been made the battle-ground of metaphysical discussion; but the question of its origin, of its biological significance, of its physiological explanation, has only in quite recent years become the subject of rigorous scientific discussion.

The attitude of science toward the problem of the reason of death is not easy to define. There still yawns an impassable gulf between the science of living matter and the science of dead matter, and the farther scientific knowledge is extended the greater are the difficulties which beset the physico-chemical method of interpretation of the phenomena of life. In principle it is unsailable, but in practice it is applicable in only the broadest general way. Protoplasm has been compared to soap-emulsion, and the term "fixed-fluid" coined to designate its constitution as a



special state of aggregation, but it explains nothing. The chemical method of investigation has been more fruitful in results. The mighty all-pervading concentration of chemical energy, the characteristic power of many chemical bodies—the ferments—under given conditions to transform great reserves of potential energy into vital force, point to chemical force as the direction in which an explanation of the vital processes is to be sought. It would, however, be to indulge in self-deception to look for easy conquests in this difficult domain. The chemical nature of albumin, the substance which plays the most important part in the processes of life, is still enveloped in complete mystery, and as long as this remains the case, the path through the exact sciences to the deeper problems of life is through the solid rock.

But another course lies open to us, the method of biological investigation. On this method, one does not proceed to trace life directly from the interplay of atoms, it deals with magnitudes of the second order, with the empirically derived facts of heredity, habit, etc., and seeks by an ingenious association of these to formulate an independent science of life. It is from this point of view that August Weismann has in recent times approached the problem of the cause of death.

Investigation into the duration of life constitutes the first link in the chain of Weismann's achievements in this direction of research. "Organic bodies are perishable; while life, with a show of immortality, passes from one individual to another, the individual himself dies." So said Johannes Müller, and Weismann characterized the expression as significant, and exhaustive of all that can be said on the subject. Be that as it may, so much at least is beyond doubt, that the life of the individual, in so far as concerns the experience of non-scientific observers, has its natural limitations. It is equally beyond question that these limitations vary with different species of plants and animals. The physiological constitution of the plant or animal has been supposed to determine the duration of life, but however much it may condition that duration it is certainly not the only factor. In the last analysis the determining cause must be sought in the organism itself. The moment we endeavor to base the duration of life upon size or complexity or physiological constitution we realize that the theory is irreconcilable with the very divergent facts. The elephant lives to 200 years, but so also do the carp and pike; the horse may live to forty years, but so also do the toad, the cat, and the sea-anemone. How indeed could we reconcile with this theory the fact that working ants live for years while the males live only a few weeks? The physiological conditions are most assuredly not the sole factors.

This brings us to the fundamental idea of Weismann's theory. According to him, external conditions operating by natural selection are the prime factors in determining the duration of life. It will be evident to every one familiar with the operation of natural selection that the aim to be achieved is the perpetuation of the species and not of the individual. The individual needs no greater capacity of persistence than is necessary to the propagation of the species, and this being provided for, we might reasonably assume that the individual, having performed its chief life-labor, would immediately die, unless the care of the young is necessary to the maintenance of the species. And this indeed is the fact. All mammals and birds survive the completion of their reproductive functions, while insects, with the exception of those which care for their young, die on completion of their task.

It is not our intention here to follow Weismann into all the details of his argument; but his line of thought takes us directly to one of the most difficult problems of physiology—the cause of death.

Death, in the last analysis, is an adaptation. "I do not believe," says Weismann, "that the duration of life is prescribed because its nature is inconsistent with unlimited duration, but because an unlimited duration of the (no longer procreative) individual would be a purposeless luxury for the species." Death, that is the limitation of the continuance of life, is not really an attribute of all organisms. There are numerous lower life types—amœbæ, unicellular algæ, infusoria, etc., which are not necessarily subject to it. They are not, of course, indestructible; heat or corrosive agencies will decompose their tissues, but as long as the necessary conditions of life persist they do not die; they have within

themselves the capacity of indefinite life. They multiply by fission, and if the amœbæ were endowed with self-consciousness there can be no doubt that after the fission each new cell would regard itself as the parent of the other. But since, according to the Darwinian theory, multicellular organisms spring from unicellular, the question arises, how has this capacity for eternal life been lost?

This is probably the result of the specialization of function of the several cells in a multicellular organism. We may divide the cells in such an organism into two opposing groups, the somatic and the propagating—the individual and the reproductive cells. The latter could not lose their capacity for unlimited multiplication without danger to the species; but that the somatic cells should gradually lose their power of unlimited multiplication, that they should be limited to a prescribed, if even to a great, number of cell-generations, is explained by the impossibility of the individual cell guarding itself absolutely against accidents, and by its consequent perishableness. Unicellular organisms were exempted from death by the fact that the individual and reproductive cell were one and the same; in higher organisms the individual and reproductive cells were differentiated, death became possible, and the unlimited duration of the life of the individual superfluous; and the inexorable laws of natural selection left it, like every other superfluity, to disappear.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST, from Die Nation, Berlin, No. 25.*

#### RECENT SCIENCE.

**The Scavengers of the System.**—The white blood corpuscles of the animal body, as is now well known, seize upon and envelop foreign particles that are introduced into the system. According to the Russian morphologist Metschnikoff, they form a guardian army in the animal body, and wage, as it were, a constant warfare against all foreign material, organic or inorganic. If they can ingest all the foreign matter and remove it from immediate contact with the tissues, the animal is well, otherwise their defeat becomes evident in its sickness or even death. Physiologists in general do not go quite so far as this, but that the white corpuscles or "leucocytes" can and do ingest foreign particles, and are subsequently to be found in the various tissues bearing their loads, has been sufficiently proved. Among recent experiments on the subject those made by Edith J. Claypole at Cornell University (*American Naturalist*, April) are of interest. They were undertaken to discover in what manner the leucocytes disappear from the body. That they do disappear in great numbers is evident from the fact that the normal proportion between the red and the white corpuscles is constantly maintained in spite of the steady supply of white cells poured into the blood from the lymphatics. The animals chosen for the experiments were two varieties of salamander, popularly known as the "mud-puppy" and the "hell-bender," which were selected on account of their large white blood-cells and the simplicity of their structure. Fine carbon in the shape of lamp-black was introduced into the circulation, and after four to ten days the creatures were killed and their tissues were examined microscopically. The results, in brief, were as follows: No free carbon was present in the parts; it was all contained in leucocytes, except in the spleen, where the splenic cells had taken it up. Carbon-laden cells were found free on mucous and epidermic surfaces, and in the excretory organs with waste products. Thus it appears that the leucocytes, each with its load of foreign matter, are constantly moving out of the system through the skin and in the excretions, severing their connection forever with the body that they have thus served so well.

**Moss Gold.**—This curious moss-like form of gold occurs during the roasting of gold-bearing mispickel, an arsenical ore. It is a collection of cauliflower-like spicules and spirals of gold, and had been supposed to result from fusion, but this cannot be, for it appears at temperatures far below that necessary to melt gold. It has now been demonstrated by Prof. A. Liversidge, of the University of Sydney, Australia, that its mode of formation is analogous to that of the blebs on coke or those seen in a bituminous coal fire, where the softened coal swells up with gas, which presently bursts through the viscous envelope. In like

manner a very fusible gold arsenide is first formed in the ore, then the escape of arsenic swells this up and blows it into the curious moss-like shape. Professor Liversidge obtained the forms by fusing gold coins with sulfids, arsenic, etc.

**Measuring a Millionth of a Degree.**—Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, as related in the report of the Institution for the year ending June, 1893, has brought his bolometer to a state of high perfection. This instrument, in theory extremely simple, is a fine wire through which a current of electricity is kept flowing. The resistance of the wire varies with the temperature, and hence the strength of the current also varies. By measuring the current, therefore, the temperature of the wire can be ascertained. As is well known, Professor Langley has explored the invisible regions of the solar spectrum with this device, proving by it that in them, as well as in the luminous portions, fine absorption lines exist. In this and in other fields it has easily taken a place as one of the most valuable of existing physical instruments. In the latest and most delicate form the wire is  $\frac{3}{8000}$  inch wide and  $\frac{1}{8000}$  inch thick, and a difference of temperature amounting to  $\frac{1}{1000000}$  degree centigrade can be perceived.

**Tin for Filling Teeth.**—Prof. E. T. Darby, of Philadelphia (*Dental Practitioner*, Buffalo, April), has demonstrated that, when properly prepared, tin is equal to gold as a material for filling teeth. The tin is prepared by first casting the chemically pure metal into a disk, which is placed in a lathe, and thin, narrow shavings are turned from it. These have peculiar softness and adaptability, and are more cohesive than the best gold. Tin does not, of course, possess the strength of gold, but it has a density and hardness that few would give it credit for, besides possessing many other advantages. It seems peculiarly congenial to tooth tissue.

**Inoculation for Serpent Poison.**—In a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, March 27, M. A. Calmette showed that the serum of animals protected by inoculation is of great value as a therapeutic agent in cases of serpent poisoning. Injections of the protected serum together with solution of chloride of lime were shown to have remarkable power.

**The Action of Cold on Alcohol.**—It is well known, says *Cosmos*, Paris, March 31, that brandies improve with age. This is one of the causes of the superiority of the products made by the monks at Grand Chartreuse, for they are able to keep brandy of the first quality in their grottoes ten years or more, while it is acquiring its flavor. This requires, however, a large capital, and M. Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, whose researches in the phenomena of intense cold are so well known, hoping to obtain a similar effect in less time, has subjected to the action of very low temperatures some fine Italian brandy sent to his laboratory at Berlin for the purpose by the Italian Government. Treated progressively to temperatures finally exceeding  $-200^{\circ}$  C.—about that of interplanetary space—the spirit became a buttery, semi-crystalline mass, and when it had returned to its normal temperature it had acquired the bouquet usually due to keeping for several years. So little is known by chemists of the constitution of the alcohols that it is impossible to describe in chemical language the change that takes place. Brandy contains, besides ordinary ethyl alcohol, small quantities of other higher alcohols, and several acids, not to mention glycerin and various coloring matters and aromatic bodies. The cold produces perhaps certain phenomena of etherification and depuration, and it is not improbable that it hastens the transformation of those aldehydes and acids that give to new brandy its disagreeable taste. It must be added that for this process, as for that which takes place naturally in course of time, only the best spirits must be used. But after all, says *Cosmos*, we cannot see the advantage that humanity will derive from this discovery. Brandy will become better, more of it will be consumed, alcoholism will increase—and it is difficult to see what society will have gained.

**The Planets in May.**—The following items of interest to amateur astronomers are given by H. C. Wilson (*Popular Astronomy*, April): Venus will be in good position for observation about 4 A.M. during May. She will be in conjunction with the

Moon on May 1 at 5.07 P.M., and again on May 31 at 3 P.M. Mars is also to be observed in the morning, but Jupiter and Neptune will be too low in the west during the early morning hours for satisfactory observation. Saturn, however, will be in the best position, crossing the meridian about 10 P.M. in the first half, and at 9 P.M. in the last half of the month. The rings are now so well widened out that the three parts can readily be distinguished. Saturn is now about  $5^{\circ}$  north of the star Spica, with which he is almost equal in brightness. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on May 16, at 10.55 P.M.

**Dust and Rain.**—It is now several years since Mr. John Aitken announced his discovery that every rain-drop has a minute dust-speck for a nucleus, but his investigations in this and related subjects still continue. In a paper read before the Edinburgh Royal Society on February 19 last, he gives the results of experiments on the amount of dust present in air in different quarters of the globe. Among his conclusions is that there are on the Earth's surface what he calls purifying areas, that is, areas where the air loses more impurity than it gains. In all densely-inhabited areas it loses purity, and in all uninhabited ones it tends to regain it, but all such areas are not of equal value. Much of the dust from smoke, from volcanoes, and from disintegrated meteoric matter falls to the ground, but a great deal is so fine that it remains suspended till the deposition of watery vapor upon it brings it down. This seems to be nature's method for cleansing the atmosphere.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

AMONG the varieties of domestic sherry examined by the Public Analyst of Glamorganshire, Scotland, was one to which even the total abstainer could offer no objection. It consisted of sugar, essential oils, and calcium bi-sulphate, and was quite innocent of alcohol.

THE largest balloon in the world has recently been built in England. Its capacity exceeds 100,000 cubic feet, and it will lift a ton, in addition to its own weight of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  tons. It is a sphere with a diameter of 57.24 feet, and is enclosed by 120 gores of silk, each 18 inches wide, sewn together by four miles of stitching. One object in building the balloon has been to enable continuous observations to be made over six days without descending, and to enable this to be done, the bag is a double envelope of silk with a layer of varnish between, and uniting the two skins. The cost of construction has been \$12,500. The balloon made its maiden trip from the Crystal Palace grounds on Wednesday, February 21, and after remaining up for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours in a comparative calm, descended at Horsham. It is proposed to undertake several scientific trips, after which it will be worked as a captive balloon.

ETCHING is now done by the aid of electricity. A wire is soldered to the plate to be etched, by means of which an electric current is passed through the etching solution, which is made much more dilute than usual. The action is much increased in intensity, and in many cases solutions which under ordinary circumstances are inert, can be used; as, for instance, weak solution of sulfate of copper.

IN the annual report of the French Pasteur Institute it is stated that 1,648 persons have come under the antirabic treatment during the past year, and that there were only six fatal cases. In two of these the first symptoms of hydrophobia made their appearance within fifteen days after the last inoculation, and the treatment had not a fair chance of success. Leaving these out of account there were four deaths in 1,648 cases, giving an average mortality of 0.24 per cent. Three of the four fatal cases were attacked by the disease during the course of inoculation, and the fourth died during the course of treatment. Thus, in none of these four cases had the treatment been completed when the patient succumbed.

SPECTROSCOPIC observations made by Mr. A. F. Miller, of Toronto, on the small luminous beetle, *Photinus corruscus*, go to show that the whole energy devoted by the insect to light-production is expended in giving out those rays that most powerfully affect the eye, and his investigations therefore support Prof. Langley's conclusions that nature produces the most economical kind of light.

IT is claimed that a recently completed bridge over the south branch of the Chicago River is the only one of its kind in existence, and it is certainly a radical departure from common methods, the principle upon which it works being that of raising or lowering a window. On either bank rises a tower of iron lattice-work 101 feet high. The bridge, 89 feet in span and weighing 300 tons, extends between them, its ends fitting into grooves. It is fitted with counter-weights, cables and pulleys, all of which are governed by a 70-horse-power steam engine. When the bridge is to be opened the engineer throws off the balance, and the bridge rises smoothly and horizontally in its grooves, halting at a height of 155 feet. It is probable that so ingenious a structure is by no means the last of its kind, as its advantages in certain situations are self-evident.



## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE Society of Friends has addressed a circular-letter to the editors of secular newspapers urging them, in the interests of our national and domestic life, to purge their columns of such news, advertisements, and pictorial notices as draw attention to details of most unholy acts and violations of the higher law. The Editor of *The Outlook*, in commenting on this laudable effort, says "the Quakers have always been willing to be leaders in 'forlorn hopes.'" Still, their opinion on this matter will demand universal respect and will influence public opinion."

An effort has been made to induce the "Associate Reformed Synod of the South" to join the United Presbyterian Church. But the result is not encouraging. One of the representatives of the first-named body objects to the words "to take in order" as used by the United Presbyterians because it is likely to give rise to some confusion with regard to a similar term used by the Episcopalians, and he also considers the Scriptural references of the United Presbyterian Confession somewhat incorrect. In fact, he is quite sure that such a union would "cause a big disturbance." *The Independent* is naturally discouraged!

After much discussion, and in the midst of considerable opposition from the extreme High Church party, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Clogher, and the Bishop of Down have resolved to consecrate a Bishop of the Protestant Reformed Church in Spain and Portugal. The argument against this step has been based upon the idea that this Reformed Church of Spain is in schism from the Church Catholic. But the same difficulty might have been raised against the appointment of Protestant Bishops in India, China, and even in America, where the Roman Catholics were established long before Protestant Bishops were thought of. Dr. Plunkett, of Dublin, has made a persistent effort to bring about the appointment of a Protestant Bishop in Spain for the last fifteen years, and appears to have succeeded at last.

Pope Leo is bent upon bringing about the union of the Eastern Churches with that of Rome, and is beginning with Constantinople. Eastern and Western Christianity have been divided chiefly by the "filioque" clause in the Nicene Creed. But when Pius IX., in 1869, invited the Patriarch of Constantinople to the Ecumenical Council (so called), the summons was haughtily declined, and Pope Leo will doubtless be treated in the same way with regard to the overtures he is now making for a union of the Greek and Latin Churches. The gulf of estrangement between the two Communions is too wide to be bridged over by any overtures from Rome. There is more hope of a union between the Anglican and Greek Churches. Everything is tending that way. The Archbishop of Zante during his visit to America received the Holy Communion from the hands of Protestant clergy.

In the recent Methodist Conference, held in the State of New York, the most notable feature was the attempt made to change the discipline of the Methodist Church touching the admission of women as delegates to the General Conference. From the discussion of the subject it would appear that the question is only a matter of time, and that at no distant period, Methodist churches will be represented, in part, by women-delegates at the General Conference.

## THE GODS OF INDIA.

IN the April number of *The Century*, New York, Mr. Marion Crawford, in an article entitled "The Gods of India," ventures the assertion that India has no history worth mentioning until the time of the Mohammedan conquest. India, he says, has served



BRAHMA AND SARASVATI.

many gods, and the monuments raised in their honor are countless. But it appears to be generally believed at the present day that the religion of India is Buddhism. How this common im-

pression gained ground it is hard to say. When Sir Edwin Arnold published "The Light of Asia," he did not think it necessary to state that Gautama the Master had no longer any following in the country which witnessed his birth and holy life; but

GANESA. LAKSHMI. DURGA. SARASVATI. KARTIKEYA.  
(From a native picture.)

Sir Edwin's book produced a religious revival, or something very like it, among a certain class of semi-intelligent readers who are continually foraging for some new titbit of religion with which to tickle the dull sense of their immortality into a relish for Heaven.

But there are no Buddhists in India. There are many in Ceylon, and there is a sect of them in Nepaul, an independent territory to the north, on the borders of Buddhistic Thibet. The religion vanished from India in the early centuries of the Christian era. The neo-Brahmans set up anti-Buddhas, so to speak, in the figures of Krishna, Mahadeva, and Rama—demigods and idols of the great neo-Brahmanic religions, Vishnu-worship and Siva-worship; and these swept everything else before them until the Mohammedan conquest; and at the present day, in one shape or another, these forms of belief are adhered to by five-sixths of the population, the remainder being Mussulmans.

The gods of India are everywhere, and yet they seem to be nowhere. The religion has been one long winter of discontent; one prolonged struggle on the part of the people to worship many gods under many shapes, while always on the point of believing in one single divine essence as the cause and creator of all things; a hand-to-hand fight between polytheism and monotheism, in which the priests have continually endeavored to play the part of conciliators. Vishnu and Siva are now the chief contending parties, and the priests have tried to make them agree by adding a third supreme deity in the shape of Brahma. Of this fact ingenious searchers after collateral evidence for Christianity have made capital, saying that Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva are inseparable, and that the Hindus are evidently in possession of the dogma of the Trinity. As a matter of fact, this is pure nonsense, and contains as much truth as the parallels that have been drawn between Christ and Buddha, Christ and Krishna, Napoleon the Great and Apollo.

It is now well established that the priests conceived the idea of adding a third deity to the two conflicting ones, with a view to reconciling the existing religions; and, finding one insufficient, they did not scruple to add a fourth in the person of Krishna, thereby destroying the idea of a trinity at a blow.

Mr. Crawford concludes his article by picturing the India of to-day: Saddened, oppressed, and weighed down by conquest, mutilated by the sword of the conqueror, and ground to the very dust and ashes of poverty by his relentless imposts and all-devouring avarice, poor and despised,—worse than all, despising herself,—but India still—the land of sunshine and roses, of holy places and sacred rivers, of glorious traditions and glorious nature.

## CONGREGATIONALISM AND UNITY.

ONE of the most popular preachers in old Glasgow is the Rev. Dr. John Hunter, the pastor of Trinity Congregational Church of that city. In an article in *The Sunday Magazine*, London, entitled "Dr. John Hunter at Home," it is stated that, although with Scottish men and women it is almost a matter



THE REV. DR. HUNTER.

of duty to hear and criticize every newly-placed minister, Dr. Hunter still draws crowds to his church. Dr. Hunter has submitted to the inevitable interview, and when asked, "Does not Congregationalism give you a sense of isolation?" he replied:

"One has longings, of course, at times for the sense of membership in a great and historic body. I can understand the feeling to which the late Dean Stanley often gave expression, the feeling of joy he had in belonging to a large and venerable Church, and not to a sect. But one must be honest. Isolation is not the worst cross one can carry. I could not enter a Church like the Anglican that systematizes ex-

clusion, and I am not clever and subtle enough to be able to explain away to my own satisfaction the terms of subscription to the Westminster Confession. Though I prefer Congregational simplicity and freedom, yet I could be an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian minister if I found in these Churches the room I wanted for the full exercise of my ministry. I have even no theoretical objection to what is called the national recognition of religion, if only the religion recognized were not bound up with narrow and obsolete forms, and if the Churches called national could be widened so as to be truly worthy of the name. I like especially the Church of Scotland, because it has hardly any of the exclusive spirit we find in Anglicanism, and less of the sectarian spirit than is to be found in the other Presbyterian bodies. But I do not believe I should be more useful or happier if I were to change my Church relations. One feels occasionally dissatisfied, as even Dean Stanley often did, in his 'great, historic Church.' We perhaps do most good and make most progress when we are dissatisfied, especially if the dissatisfaction is of a noble kind. No, I do not feel isolated; I feel rather that I belong to all the denominations and Churches—a sort of outside member and minister of them all, in sympathy with them not by external bonds and forms, but by a spiritual law."

To the question, "Are you hopeful of a speedy union of Churches?" Dr. Hunter replied:

"Not in any external way; but dissatisfaction with denominational divisions is ever increasing. The sense of the great wastes and extravagances involved in them is making itself more widely felt. The problem of mere subsistence is often a more pressing one with the smaller churches than the question of beneficent service. Then think of the energies that are spent, not in preaching and practicing pure Christianity, but in explaining and defending theories of Christianity. Healthy denominationalism is more a dream than a fact. I was reading the other day in a lecture by a German ecclesiastic of great knowledge and insight that, if the Roman Catholic Church had accepted the Lutheran Reformation, it would have saved Europe at least five hundred years of relapse and loss. In a similar, though, of course, much smaller way, that is how all our divisions and dissents and disruptions work. The only thing that can be said about

the divisions of Protestantism is that they are better than the uniformity that is the result of tyranny and superstition, or stagnation of thought, or indifference, and that they prepare the way for a truer unity. But the outlook is hopeful. Everywhere one sees tendencies toward higher and wider spiritual affiliations."

## RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

WE are indebted to Mr. Henry M. Taber in *The Freethinkers' Magazine*, New York, for a consensus of opinion regarding "Religion and Education."

Bishop Chatard, of Vincennes, says: "Six hundred thousand pupils are now receiving instruction, at an expense to the (Catholic) Church of \$9,000,000 a year, and I demand that this \$9,000,000 should be paid by the State out of the money raised by taxation."

Archbishop Purcell says: "We cannot approve of that system of education for youth which is apart from instruction in the Catholic faith."

Pius IX. declares: "Education of children in a knowledge of natural things, apart from the Catholic faith, is a damnable heresy."

Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "We solemnly charge and most positively require every Catholic to send his children to a Catholic school, and authorize confessors to refuse the sacraments to such parents as disobey."

A Romish Archbishop (Ireland) so insists upon the teaching of religion in the public schools that he expressed himself as favoring the teaching of the Protestant—rather than no—religion; and a Protestant clergyman (the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, of Chicago) has said that "if the position of the public school is to be . . . no Bible . . . then I stand with the Roman Catholics for religious schools."

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, of course, insists upon religious teaching in the public schools. He demands that education *must* be supplemented with "the theology of the fall of man, the immortality of the soul, the judgment to come," etc.

Dr. Shearer, President of Davidson College, N. C., denounces the common-school system of the country, advocating the education of children of Protestants in schools fostered by the Church.

Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, denied the right of the State to teach the discoveries of science, "if theism and revelation be banished from the scholastic halls," and adds, "why permit evolution to be publicly professed more than predestination?"

The late Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D., of Princeton Seminary, in insisting upon religious teaching in the public schools, says: "Christians have the power in their own hands. The danger arises simply from the weak and sickly sentimentality respecting the supposed equitable rights of an infidel minority."

President Seelye, of Amherst College, says: "The State must teach religion. If the consciences of its subjects approve, well; if not, the State must not falter."

On the other hand, the following distinguished ministers have expressed themselves strongly against State-aided religious education.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, has expressed himself in opposition to "imposing religious opinions upon the susceptible mind, not only in State education, but in *all* our colleges and universities."

President James C. Welling, of the Columbian University of Washington, D. C., argues that "public education should be confined to that modicum which may be necessary for the common defense and general welfare," his conclusions being, "the State cannot rightfully teach the tenets of any particular religious creed, whether it be Jewish or Christian, Agnostic or Atheistic. Public education, supported by public taxation, must needs be colorless in point of religion."

The late Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., has said: "There is no safety for our country, but in non-religious elementary education in the public schools. If the State is to teach religion, what religion is it to furnish: the Roman Catholic, the Jewish, the Chinese, the Agnostic? Why not these? If the State must furnish religion, it must also logically furnish the inquisition, and



so the foundation of American independence must be destroyed. *Is it not better that the Atheist should make his children Atheists, than to break up the country and array men against each other?*"

Dr. J. G. Holland, in *Scribners'*, February, 1876, speaking of the compulsory reading of the Bible in the public schools, says: "It is to the Catholic, Jew, and Atheist, a grievance, a hardship, an oppression."

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, has expressed himself as opposed to allowing the Bible to be read in the public-schools, and added: "The charge that the schools of to-day are godless, is largely rhetorical."

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York City, says: "We would remove from the public-schools the Bible, and take away *all* religious exercises, and make the public-schools what they were intended to be—the foundation and beginning of knowledge, which shall be the best protection of the American Republic."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst says: "The reading of the Bible in the public-schools is a good deal of a 'performance,' and is conspicuous for nothing so much as for its *farcical* features. It is more a 'fetich' than a moral agency."

### THE SONG OF SOLOMON.

PROF. KARL BUDDE, of the University of Strasburg, contributes an article on "The Song of Solomon" to *The New World*, Boston, in which there is a scholarly discussion of the allegorical and of the dramatic forms of this ancient book. Prof. Budde adopts the views of the higher critics, and having rejected the allegorical character of the production as well as the dramatic, he attempts to show that the Song of Songs has been constructed out of a large circle of single songs and fragments of songs. He says: The Song of Songs came late into the Collection of Holy Scripture, and not without contest. Only a belief that Solomon was its author could have made and secured a place for it. The fact that it does not belong in a collection of sacred writings no one can any longer conceal. Even the single passage in viii. 6, in which married love is more profoundly conceived, and is compared with the lightning (the rays of Yahweh), is far from sufficing to change this fact. That the book yet obtained this place, and so became a part of Holy Scripture for us Christians, we are to consider a providential dispensation, from which we may learn that God, in the origin and collection of these writings, has not acted in miraculous ways, but has left free play to his human children. The opposite conclusion that the book, *because it stands in the Holy Scriptures, must be profitable* "for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for discipline in righteousness" (2. Timothy iii. 16), has done injury enough. It has not only led continually to new misunderstandings of the book, and, down to the latest time, done violence to it in the most pitiful manner; it has also caused religious injury, since innumerable exalted spirits and movements have, in good faith, introduced from this book into their Christianity a highly dangerous element of extreme sensuality. Finally, it has caused moral injury not to be reckoned; for, however many indications of the desired allegorical interpretation were found, and however much a well-meaning prudence may have effaced in the translation, the simple and only too transparent words of the Songs have remained standing, and their inevitable sensual effect upon countless readers has given the lie to the apparently self-evident presumption that "God's Word" can only work good. The Jews, according to the tradition of the Church Fathers, prohibited, probably for this very reason, the reading of the Song of Songs before the thirtieth year. This could be done as long as the book formed, as in old times with the Jews, a separate volume, but not with us, where the whole Bible is printed as one book. We have no right to reject any part of a collection which, in the course of history, has become worthy of honor. Rather is the Song of Songs a canonical book, and it remains so, and we must for this reason, as we have said, change our conception, not of the book, but of the canon and its formation. But such a book, with many passages in other books, gives us strict warning that for minors

and others who may be in danger of injury, we should provide special editions of the Bible, from which there shall be omitted whatever can give decided offense, including the Song of Songs in its entirety.

### THE "COSTERMONGERS' CATHEDRAL."

"MARRIAGES are made in heaven;" they are also made in Bethnal Green, London, says a humorous writer in *The Pall Mall Budget*. In most uncelestial districts, marriages are expensive performances, and the fees payable to parson, clerk, pew-opener, and others often make serious inroads upon the savings of young brides and bridegrooms, because, strange as it may seem, yet it is a fact that there are quite as many poor people as rich who enter the holy state of matrimony. Bethnal Green is said to be remarkable for pretty faces and bad boots, a combination perhaps not altogether unknown in other poor districts. It will easily be understood that if there is a difficulty in buying boots, there must also be a difficulty in paying the ten and sixpence which is the charge at nearly all the East End churches for performing the marriage-ceremony. So great indeed was this difficulty found to be years ago, that when the Rev. E. F. Coke was appointed to the vicarage of the parish of St. James the Great, he found that a considerable portion of the couples living together had altogether omitted to submit to any preliminary ceremony other than mutual agreement. Mr. Coke at once set to work to remedy this state of affairs. He came to the conclusion that the greatest difficulty in the way of regular marriages was money—in the shape of fees. So without more ado he established a fund to abolish the marriage-fees at his church—which was popularly known as the "Red Church." Numerically, the scheme became a brilliant success. Poor people from all parts of the East End flocked to the Red Church for matrimonial purposes, and the church became as noted for marriages among costermongers and people of the poorest classes as St. George's, Hanover Square, has been for marriages in the "Hupper Suckles." It is no uncommon thing to see scores of costermongers' barrows and carts, to which are harnessed donkeys, mules, and horses of an ancient and antique description, ranged in line in front of the church, waiting for the happy brides and bridegrooms to make their appearances. And when they do appear, a right royal reception is given to them. Showers of rice and old shoes fall as heavily as snow in a storm in mid-winter; and healths are drunk in liquors cheap, pungent, and strong, and from vessels



CANDIDATES FOR MATRIMONY.

strange and unique. Inside the church, on a marrying-day, such as Easter Monday, the church will be crowded with brides and bridegrooms, bridesmaids and best men, friends and relations of the high-contracting parties. Since 1865, there have been nearly 49,000 marriages celebrated in this church. Costermongers forming so large a proportion of that number, the Church of St. James the Great, Bethnal Green, London, of which the Rev. E. F. Coke, M.A., is Vicar, has been called "The Costermongers' Cathedral."

## ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE BIBLE.

THE author of "The Policy of the Pope" contributes a very lengthy article to *The Contemporary Review*, London, April, on the "Papal Encyclical on the Bible," in which there is some spirited writing. Among many other things, he says: Why we Catholics, of all Christians, should expose our Church to such terrible and needless risks, merely in order to compel men to read that Bible we so seldom open, and to declare that it is absolutely free from error, is one of the profound mysteries which it is hopeless to try to solve; for we can never convince outsiders of the truth of our assertion. For the needs of the members of the true fold, this doctrine possesses no inherent fitness. The vast majority of them never open a Bible. To them a text from Genesis is the same as one from Isaiah or Esther, and no text has any intrinsic weight of its own, being dependent for its force upon the teaching of the Church. When in search of light and guidance, as many of us are at present, it is not to the Bible that we have recourse, but directly to the Church or its venerable head. This was the course followed in my previous articles in *The Contemporary Review*, stating the entire question plainly and unreservedly as a good Catholic should, and humbly calling on our Holy Father to interpose his infallible authority.

Shortly after the last of those articles had appeared, the joyful tidings reached our ears that his Holiness was engaged in drawing up an Encyclical upon Biblical studies which would set all our doubts and misgivings at rest, prove to a sceptical world that no Christians enjoy the same degree of liberty as we Catholics, and that the refreshing rest and safety offered by our Church to tempest-tossed souls is no mere vulgar bribe to mental indolence. But our joy was singularly short-lived. It soon leaked out that the Sovereign Pontiff, whose infallibility providentially stops short at Definitions, was being inspired solely by theologians who pride themselves on their ability to tackle the most intricate Biblical problems in the offhand manner in which Hegel was wont to deal with all scientific questions: *a priori*. Further inquiries made it clear that our Holy Father had shut his ears to the suggestions and warnings of the very few Catholics who are entitled to speak with authority on Bible criticism, and was constituting himself the spokesman of their accusers. Thus, the fancied gleam of dawning day died suddenly away, and the darkness only deepened. The light of Traditionalism, like Wallenstein's star, needs the gloom of night before it can become visible. Since then, the Encyclical has appeared, and has been passed over in respectful silence even by those militant Catholic journals which usually lavish the largest type and the most enthusiastic eulogies upon the least important utterances of the Holy See; and, strange to say, in most Catholic cities on the Continent it is to this day impossible to obtain a copy of the document for love or money. The Papal Encyclical tends to effect neither more nor less than a revolution in our attitude toward the Bible without any sufficient cause. In the name of reasoning, it lands us in a maze of difficulties and contradictions, whence the wit of man is unable to find an issue.

The writer concludes his article by saying that an Encyclical, which more rigorously excludes argument than error, cannot be treated as a rational refutation, nor as an infallible decree; and the utmost we presume to hope of it is that it will leave matters no worse than it found them.

He would be deeply grieved if anything he has written in his article would lead his coreligionists to suppose him capable of treating a Papal Encyclical with disparagement. Nothing could be further from his intentions. He yields to no Catholic in the desire that all Papal utterances should be so carefully weighed and so wisely worded as to be impermeable to the shafts of hostile criticism. And he concludes, "although an Encyclical is fortunately not binding upon our consciences, we should none the less humbly bow to its authority, if it enlightened our ignorance on matters which can never be definitely tested in this too critical world: about the duration of the torments of the damned, for instance, or the present dwelling-place of Enoch or Elijah. But surely we are neither unreasonable nor rebellious when we refuse—until commanded by an infallible decree—to abandon such convictions as that two contradictory assertions are not mutually corroborative, or that gross human error is not Divine truth."

**The Working-Man and the Church.**—Mr. L. W. Rogers, of *The Railway Times*, recently addressed the Congregational Club of Chicago, on "The Relations of the Working-Man to the Church of Christ," and it is reported that he brought forward the old charges, basing them apparently on the assumed principle that the present economic conditions of society are all wrong, and that as the Church is everywhere the defender of these conditions and dependent on them for its existence, laboring-people cannot believe in it nor sympathize with any of its movements.

*The Christian Intelligencer*, New York, commenting on the address, says: "These oft-repeated accusations are the fruit of ignorance and thoughtlessness. Those who vehemently declaim them are ignorant of the effect the Christian Church has had upon the condition of laboring-men, in other words, ignorant of history. They are also ignorant of the character and condition of the membership of the Church. The Protestant Christian Church has, for over three centuries, been the most potent agency in ameliorating the condition of the working-classes, and is still doing what it can to carry forward the improvement. The chief obstacles encountered in the United States to-day are the labor-organizations, controlled largely by men born in Europe, who proceed in their words and acts upon the utterly mistaken supposition that the conditions existing here and the relations between the classes in society, are the same as those they left behind them in Europe."

## NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Daily News* writes regarding the Buddhist life of Christ, said to have been discovered in a Lhasa monastery in Tibet (see LITERARY DIGEST, p. 594), and says it points to the Shapira and other "pious frauds," naturally making scholars cautious in accepting such documents. Many points, he suggests, will have to be "critically considered" before this work is accepted. "M. Notovitch brings forward his notes of this Gospel, but there seems to be a woful want of anything to support the credibility of this story." It is stated that the original MS. from which the Tibetan work had been compiled had been brought to Lhasa about the year 200 A.D., apparently implying that Lhasa was "a place of note and sanctity at that date," whereas its importance, in this respect, dates only from 1642.

*The Christian Register* (Unitarian), Boston, says: "The Church wheels do not run; something is the matter. Somebody who claims to be an expert on the subject of religious machinery, thinks there is a screw loose somewhere, and that it is probably in the parish committee. Somebody else thinks the loose screw is in the pulpit. Another assumes that the whole machinery must be made over. So there is discussion about machinery, when what is really needed is motive-power. There is no fire under the boiler, or, if there is, there is not draft enough to keep it burning."

THE REV. JOHN HALL, D.D., of New York, sends a letter to *The Christian Advocate*, drawing attention to the great need of some special provision for ex-priests of the Roman Church, who wish to be trained for the Protestant ministry. With reference to the imputations on the character of such men, he says it is very difficult to escape them. He says this was probably a reason that a Protestant gentleman in Europe, upon leaving the Roman Catholic priesthood, left his clerical garments in a boat, and quietly passed out of the country. He was supposed to be drowned, and his brethren eulogized him heartily and sincerely. When he returned to his family, as a Protestant, he was able to show what a good record he had made in "the Church" by producing these printed eulogies and obituary notices.

*The Southern Churchman* does not think the sermons in the Protestant Episcopal Church of to-day are equal in efficiency to those preached by such men as Moore and Bedell and Johns and Tyng and others. They proclaimed the good news with wonderful power, and the hungry sheep looked up and were fed, and men went away feeling how much they stood in need of pardon, and how pardon was offered to them through Christ. Few sermons of the present day make men smite their breasts and seek Christ!

THE London correspondent of *The Pilot* (R. C.), Boston, says: "It is a happy thing that all over England there is a growing desire for religious union—union in amity if not in faith. A grave proposal for 'Evangelical Federation' has been formulated by leading Nonconformists. The English Nonconformists have for centuries done a work which Establishmentarians have been incompetent to achieve. They have taught enthusiasm to a State-ridden population. They have separated religion from mere formalism, while the Church of England has always confused the two. They have preached vigorously and spontaneously, instead of reading weak essays to congregations who were wearied with forms of prayer. They have thrown their chapels open to poor and rich alike, instead of 'letting' cushioned pews to the opulent and lazy, and pushing the poor back on to hard forms under the galleries. They have, doctrinally, insisted on the Divinity of the Saviour, while many distinguished Anglicans have favored scepticism; and in regard to ordinary Christian benevolence they have been warmer in their sympathies than have the devotees of State-mantled propriety."

THE American Presbyterian Synod of China has decided upon the formation of a missionary society for sending out Chinese as missionaries to new and unoccupied fields in that country. The question of uniting seven other Presbyterian Boards in a single Church, as has been done in Japan, is under discussion.



## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## THE DISARMAMENT QUESTION.

OF late, the question of putting an end to the continued increase of military burdens in Europe has been raised with great frequency and emphasis. Theoretically, all are agreed upon the aimlessness and wastefulness of the expenditures of the "armed peace;" the most enterprising and bold statesmen admit that a point has been reached beyond which it is impossible to go. The military Budgets reached the maximum figures for the Empires of the Triple Alliance, at exactly that period when the Central-European "League of Peace" may be said to have finally organized itself.

All feel, in Europe, that the condition is abnormal and cannot endure; the impossibility of the system is admitted in legislative halls, in the Press, in speeches of leading diplomats, and in all countries. Yet, each Government deems it an imperative duty to maintain and strengthen the system. When the question is reduced to the causes of the evil and the method of its removal, the most fundamental differences of opinion are at once disclosed; and in these differences of interpretation or explanation of the same facts lies the reason of the futility and fruitlessness of all efforts to terminate the evil and clear up the military-political confusion prevailing in Europe.

The French see the root and source of the evil in the improper and aggressive diplomacy of Prussia and Germany since the Sixties. The chief offender is Bismarck, who created the German Empire by a series of wars and political aggressions; and the only man who can change the situation is the German Emperor, who enjoys Bismarck's inheritance. Everything would have been right and normal if Prussia had remained small and France great and powerful, we are told. Europe enjoyed profound peace when Napoleon III. declared war, or made an "expedition" every other year; the French were satisfied, and hence the other nations ought to have been equally satisfied. How childish such talk is! At the present time, the chief difficulty is in the settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question, which does not really concern any nation except the French, and, hence, it lies in the German Emperor's power to influence the condition of Europe by assenting to the fundamental requirements of peace and stability—the surrender of the provinces.

Generally speaking, France's attitude toward this matter of the provinces taken from her is not very clear on principle. The French have never questioned the propriety of annexing the territory of the conquered side after the conclusion of a war; France has often applied this ancient practice, and nobody has protested against it. Why, then, the Germans ought not to have treated France in the same way as she has treated others, has never been explained. But such is French opinion, or, rather, such is French feeling on the subject, and ordinary logic is powerless against it.

But this French miscomprehension of political history is paralleled by the German version of it, which is irreconcilable with the former. According to a German writer, the germs of unrest and danger lie in the French national character, in French vanity and Chauvinism. France submits to Paris in everything, while Paris pretends to play the part of the world's center and is a perpetual menace to the peace of Europe. Therefore, it is necessary to free the French provinces from the tyranny of the capital, give perfect autonomy to the various districts, and organize a French confederation similar to that of Germany. In one district there might be a Monarchical Government, in another a Republic, while Paris would flourish all by itself. Then the French would settle down and cease to be dangerous. As far as Germany is concerned, why! she has always been a country of peace and good-will, the pillar of European stability. National envy, rivalry, and hostility, the passion for conquest and new territory, are the characteristics of France alone (perhaps of Russia, to some degree), and it is she who compels Europe to be armed and prepared for sudden conflicts. The French cannot and will not understand the Germans; the Germans cannot and will not be just to the French; all these patriots perceive the faintest defects and sins of their rivals, but do not see their

own faults, of far greater gravity perhaps. As long as this fundamental disease exists and grows, it is useless to hope for the success of the friends of disarmament.—*Editorial in Vestnik Evropy, St. Petersburg. Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE POLICY OF THE CZAR.

THE recent illness of the Czar has drawn attention to the enormous importance that attaches to his life. We give the opinions of a German, an Englishman of India, and a Russian refugee, regarding the Czar's policy and its results.

The *Tägliche Rundschau*, Berlin, says: "Alexander III. has pursued a so-called national policy, and if we examine the results of his reign of nearly thirteen years, we must acknowledge that the Russians have not fared badly by it. The Poles dare not have an opinion of their own; the Germans are Russified forcibly, as well as the Lettes and Esthonians, and the people of Finland are threatened with the same conditions. The Jews have emigrated in large numbers, and will continue to emigrate, for it is impossible for them to live in Russia. The Czar has managed to create order in his Empire. This order may not be to the taste of everybody, and the means adopted to accomplish it may not be just and equitable according to Western views; but it is, nevertheless, an accomplished fact, as much as the success of the Czar's foreign politics. The latter has met with opposition only from little Bulgaria, where national independence has aroused a national spirit. England, France, Germany, China, Italy, and Austria have been forced to bow to the Czar. Every one knows that he is not a great diplomat; but he advances step by step, and Russia is to-day more powerful than she was in the reign of his much superior father."

The *Statesman*, Calcutta, says: "It is reported that, during a discussion on the names of honor given to his predecessors, Alexander III. declared that his ambition is to go down to posterity as the Peasant Czar. In short, Alexander III. does not try to act as a typical Nineteenth Century statesman or politician; he endeavors to do his duty as a patriarchal ruler, and has shown no desire to improve or diminish the advantages or the disadvantages of his position. In one point only has he developed a strong line of policy: Full of admiration for the Russian peasant, he has tried to Russianize his other subjects who do not belong to the Russian nationality. This policy has pressed hard on the Finns, the Poles, the Germans, the Tartars, the Turkomans, the Armenians, and the races who dwell around the Caucasus and in Central Asia. He has attempted to make his people homogeneous in language and religion, and has thus stored up a strong feeling of resentment against the throne in the minds of the non-Russian populations. If Russia falls to pieces at the first great shock, its disruption will be due not so much to Nihilism, or political discontent, as to the disinclination of its various races to be forced into one mold. In his Russianizing policy, Alexander III. has but followed in the steps of his predecessors, and will doubtless be imitated by his successors."

*Free Russia*, London, declares that the Czar's friendly feeling toward the peasants has not done much to promote happiness among them. The farmers are taxed to the utmost of their capacity, and they try to escape by emigrating. The Government does not encourage emigration; therefore, the farmers are forced to go East, settling largely in Siberia. But this wholesale migration did not suit the great land-owners, who need an abundance of cheap labor. Plundering officials were let loose upon the emigrants, and settlement in some of the best districts was forbidden, to keep the Mushik at home. The device of the Emperor is "Russia for the Russians," in practice it becomes "the Russians for the parasites of Russia." Since the Jews have begun to emigrate *en masse*, "America" has become a household-word even among the farmers. Thousands and tens of thousands have gone to America. They go first to the Western provinces under the pretence of looking for work, and then endeavor to escape across the frontier, but the bullets and bayonets of the Czar drive most of them back into "Holy Russia." We do not wish to see the Russian farm-laborers settle abroad. The country is large

enough to make the whole nation happy. But neither bullets nor bayonets will satisfy the people; that can be done only by a just solution of the Agrarian question.

### THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE following paper, professedly from the pen of an officer intimately acquainted with the Russian army, has called forth much comment in Germany and Austria:

Our military journals, now and then, publish articles written by retired German officers who have traveled in Russia, and, because the Russians make a point of appearing before them in the most favorable light, we nearly always have laudatory reports of the Russian army. It is to be doubted that more than two or three men in the Germany army are really acquainted with Russian institutions. Our great Slavo-Asiatic neighbor is much overrated, and this is as bad as the opposite extreme.

The army of the Czar is certainly large, and it must be stated right here that no part of this army exists only on paper. Every man is really available, and nearly three-fourths of this tremendous force are stationed near the frontier, or near the railroads, which have been built for the exclusive purpose of facilitating the mobilization of the army. It has become a creed with us that the Russian soldier is the best in the world. That is saying too much. He is very able, and easily disciplined, but that is the best that can be said of him. Drunkenness, theft, and dirtiness are his chief faults. The non-commissioned officers are hardly superior to the privates, and are little respected.

It is impossible to speak of the Russian officers as a class. There are too many different types. The sons of the ancient, rich Russian nobles, of the poor popes and small tradesmen, of Polish gentry and Caucasians and Tartars cannot be compared with each other. In the Guards, the officers keep up a semblance of that "smartness" which distinguishes the Germans, but the *esprit du corps* of the latter is wanting. Offenses, which in Germany would be punished rigorously by the Courts of Honor, are generally slurred over in Russia. The officers of the regiments of the Line do not approach the high standard of the German officers with regard to education, honor, and sense of duty.

The pay of the officers of the Line is very small. A lieutenant receives about \$200 a year, a captain \$300. The private receives, including perquisites, about \$4 a year. In social circles, a merchant's son is received with greater favor than a lieutenant or captain of infantry. The Russian cavalry cannot be compared with that of Austria or Germany.

Both in the cavalry and artillery the system of self-enrichment prevails. The captains and majors make money in furnishing supplies; many of these officers were rich men when they returned from the late war with Turkey.

The Russian infantry is trained in company drill, but the individual training and education, which enable the German and Austrian soldiers to act for themselves, are entirely wanting.

There are, however, some exceptions; especially the army of the Caucasus is in every respect superior to that stationed in the provinces of European Russia.

The much-feared Cossacks are the most useless and unwarlike mob imaginable. They could only be sent to follow a totally beaten and demoralized enemy. They showed positive cowardice when confronted with the Turkish Circassians. They display a few tricks on horseback; but their shooting is bad, and their warlike appearance can deceive only the uninitiated.

An excellent corps are the Engineers; their officers are very superior men and good work may be expected of this corps. The Commissariat, on the other hand, has proved to be altogether inadequate to its duties, and the frontier gendarmes, a body of thirty to forty thousand men, of which great things are expected, are rendered useless by the ease with which they can be bribed.

The Russian Army is not lacking in able commanders, among which, the Generals Obentchev, Gurko, and Dragonine must be mentioned; but it is very doubtful if they will be able to accomplish much with the unwieldy masses under their command.—*Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte, Leipzig. Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### ROME AND THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

THE conflict between the Vatican and the Quirinal, which has never altogether ceased, has just now become more acute than ever. Premier Crispi is determined to uphold the integrity of Italy, the Curia hopes to regain, through the Queen, the much coveted worldly power, which it lost in 1870. The friends of the Church, both in Italy and Germany, advise the Pope to accept the loss of his worldly power as an irremediable fact. The French Press encourages the Pope to hold out.

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says: "During the last two months, a remarkable change has taken place in the attitude of Crispi toward the Vatican. He is less pliable. The Premier refuses to ratify the appointment of several bishops, which he did not seem to oppose in January. It seems very much as if Crispi intends to frighten the Curia, to coerce it into submission. The assistance of the Catholics is needed at the ballot-box, but they will not vote unless the Pope gives the word. The Pope may not be unwilling to come to terms, but he is restrained by his regard for France."

The *Observateur Français*, Paris, is authority for the following: "For the last two or three months Queen Margherite has been in constant unrest. She is convinced that the reign of the House of Savoy will shortly be ended by a revolution, and that her life is in danger. 'I will end like Marie Antoinette,' she cries, 'we will not escape punishment for having taken Rome! Our fate approaches through the Porta Pia.' If the matter was left to her, she would give Rome back to the Holy See unconditionally."

The *Augsburger Post-Zeitung*, Augsburg, Germany, remarks upon this: "All this is nothing new. The late Empress Augusta informed a Protestant member of the Prussian House, in 1887, that the Queen of Italy asked her to assist in satisfying the Pope. King Humbert also looks upon the cessation of the struggle with the Church as necessary for the existence of the Monarchy."

The *Deutsche Volksblatt*, Stuttgart, declares that Crispi is very angry at all this, and threatens to prevail upon the King to have Queen Margherite confined to the palace, a measure which it will be difficult to execute, as the Queen is very popular.

The *Reichshote*, Berlin, believes that the difficulty is due to French machinations. "We have repeatedly pointed out," says the paper, "that the French Ambassador to the Vatican, Lefebvre de Bataine, exercises a kind of terrorism there. When the Press of Italy accused the Pope of indifference to the sufferings of the people, the Pope denied the imputation, but he did nothing to convince the people to the contrary. He is, practically, a prisoner to France. When the Pope tried to mediate between the Sicilians and the Government, his advice was half-hearted. He dares not assist in strengthening the Government, for fear of France."

Similar opinions are expressed by Raffaele de Cesare in the *Nuova Antologia*, Rome. He says: "The Pope need not flatter himself that he will escape the general ruin, if the Italian Government be destroyed. The *rentes* and pensions which the present Government allows to the Church would cease to be paid, if royalty fell. Only one course is open to the Pope. He must revoke the *non expedit*, which forbids Catholics to vote. He has tried everything else. He has gone from Court to Court, from Government to Government begging for help, and asking to be re-installed as a State ruler. He should now identify his interests with that of the Crown. When the Catholics are seen in the political gatherings and at the Quirinal, their influence will act as a wholesome restraint upon certain Radical parties. The Catholics are the Conservative element. Their entrance into politics means nothing less than the emancipation of the Vatican from French politics, and the salvation of Italy. Their absence from the polls alone has made the present rule of corruption in parliamentary circles possible. This absence now threatens ruin to the country and the Church."

**Anarchists in London.**—It is a matter of pride to Englishmen that their country has long been a city of refuge for political exiles from all lands, and every class of the population. Princes, equally with revolutionaries, have found an asylum here. Let England continue to enjoy the credit. But this Land of Freedom cannot certainly regard the Anarchists, the enemies of civilization, as a political party; cannot extend a right of asylum to people who mock at every idea of right.—*B. L., in Schorer's Familienblatt, Leipzig.*



## SOCIALISM.

**D**URING the past few years nearly all writers on political subjects expressed their confidence that Europe was rapidly advancing in Radical reforms, and that nothing could prevent the ultimate success of the Proletariat in establishing an equality with those classes which hitherto ruled. The elections in Germany led to the return of numerous Socialists to the Reichstag. Communists have been elected as mayors and members of Local Boards in several French cities; and a general strike of the workmen of Belgium resulted in the thorough revision of the Ballot Laws of that country. But the Anarchist outrages which have occurred in nearly every country of Europe have roused the Governments to action, and many writers point out that the success of Radicalism is not yet assured.

Otto Prange, in his book "Das rothe Gespenst," says that Socialism, as the Bourgeoisie and the police see it, is nothing but a phantom. The ruling classes of to-day do not anticipate any solution of the Social problem. They are content and satisfied with things as they are. We can, therefore, look on with complacency, knowing that the Socialists are indulging merely in Utopian dreams. A writer in *Die Grenzboten*, Leipzig, thinks that the majority of would-be Social reformers believe that there are only two alternatives: Revolution or Reform. They forget a third possibility—neither. Revolutions, in the Socialistic or Anarchistic sense of the word, are practically impossible in the military countries of Europe. With what ease, for example, the Italian Government put down the late risings in Sicily and Massa Carrara. The rulers of to-day, be they called Kings, Emperors, Presidents, or Premiers, have more power than was exercised by any rulers at any other time in the world's history; hence all revolutionary attempts would speedily be crushed. The welfare of the people depends, more than ever, upon the good-will of those individuals who wield the greatest power. The only good done by the Socialistic agitators is that they draw the attention of those in power to the needs of the masses.

"Lève-toi, Jacques, lève toi,  
Voici venir l'huissier du Roi—"

is the doleful refrain of one of Béranger's songs, which Robert de la Sizeranne adopts as his motto in an article on "Counter-Socialism," in the *Figaro*, Paris. He believes that the only effective means for combating the revolutionary Communists is to assist the small farmers. They are overtaxed in France, and driven from their holdings if unable to pay the Government dues. True, it is no longer the King's sheriff who drives them from their homes; but it is scarcely less painful to be turned out of doors by the officers of the Republic. A Homestead Exemption Law, such as is already in force in some parts of the United States, would do much good. The Socialists demand that all real-estate should belong to the State. It would be much better to divide it into small holdings which cannot be sold. The Socialists would make us all proletarians. Let us oppose them by making the majority property-holders.

*The Week*, Toronto, Canada, says, with reference to England: "Though Great Britain has already advanced far on the high road to Democracy, its forces are still far from having free play. In any case, one tries in vain to forecast the end. Redistribution or nationalization of the land would probably be one of the first-fruits of triumphant Democracy. That would bring so many other changes in its train, that the England of old would hardly be recognizable. Whether history would repeat itself, and the era of national decline date from the completed political and social revolution, whether some great internal convulsion would introduce a new era of military or dynastic rule, or whether the forces of Radicalism will prove equal to the task of maintaining a stable government, may be known in the early part of the Twentieth Century."

**Financial Danger of Socialism.**—The Germans having increased their War-Budget, many people have an idea that France should do the same. All the stir being made in regard to the navy will end, it is to be feared, in applications for an increase of credits. Public works have never agreed to be reduced to a reasonable share. Then come the great social bills. There is the monster which, if not exterminated, will devour the finances of civilized nations, at the same time that it brings about universal dis-

satisfaction by stifling all spirit of enterprise. The State is asked for subventions for agricultural credit, for co-operative societies, for associations of popular credit—all institutions which, if their founders and supporters had a little heart and head, ought to reject with superb disdain every penny from the State and every State favor, and even every favor and every gift of money from individuals, for the principle on which agricultural credit, the associations of popular credit, and co-operative societies of all sorts exist is either a principle of life, and then it has no need of outside aid to develop it, or, if this principle has not of itself sufficient strength, nothing will succeed in giving it life. The greatest danger of all is the famous superannuation fund, inasmuch as, while asking little during the first year, and even during subsequent years, it would take its revenge later on by engulfing hundreds of millions, or, rather, milliards. The situation of French finances, therefore, remains full of anxiety on the morrow of the conversion. Short of absolute rupture with State Socialism, short of definite rejection of all projects pretending to found universal well-being on the indefinite increase of taxes and the crushing of the spirit of enterprise, people will soon perceive, as we said at the beginning, that the conversion of the four and one-half per cents. has marked, for some years at least, the apogee of French credit.—*Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in Journal des Débats, Paris.*

## THE IMPERIAL SILVER WEDDING IN JAPAN.

**T**HE Emperor and Empress of Japan, on March 9, celebrated their Silver Wedding. The Emperor is, according to the Japanese historians, the first for nearly a thousand years who has been so fortunate; the last before him was the Emperor Daigo, who reigned from 898 to 931 A.D. Telegrams congratulating the Emperor and Empress were sent by the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Germany, the Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and the President of the Swiss Confederation. The English, French, Russian, Korean, and Mexican Governments were represented by their legations.

According to the *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun*, Tokio, the banks in Tokio have raised 300,000 yen for the endowment of a scholarship in commemoration of the Silver Wedding.

The *Hochi Shinbun*, Tokio, says that the Emperor has ordered gold and silver medals to be struck, bearing a pair of herons, flying upward with twigs of pine in their bills. The reverse will have this inscription, in Japanese characters: Medal of the Celebration of the 25th Year of the Wedding, Empire of Great Japan, Meiji, 27th year, 3d Month. The medal will be worn on a red ribbon lined with yellow.

Philatelists will be interested to learn that special stamps were issued by the postal authorities. The *Japan Mail*, Yokohama, says that 14,300,000 two-sen stamps and 700,000 five-sen stamps have been issued, the former for inland postage and the latter for foreign.

The *Osaka Asahi*, Osaka, describes in glowing terms the review of troops, which made a chief feature of the day's entertainments. Nearly 2,500 guests were gathered in the throne-room, including the members of the foreign legations and the officers of the vessels stationed in Japan waters.

The *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, says: "The history of the last twenty-five years reads like a fairy-tale. Not only with the full consent, but at the instigation, of her sovereign, Japan has stepped at one stride from a condition of despotic feudalism into the freedom of a constitutional monarchy. But the political transformation is the least the country has undergone. When the Emperor began his reign, Japan was an isolated island in the far Pacific, counting in the scale of Western influence a little more than Korea, and infinitely less than China. To-day she stands as one of the most powerful, as she is the most advanced, of Asiatic countries. She is competing, on at least even terms, with the West in industries and manufactures. Her system of education is one of the most thorough that any nation can boast. Her colleges rank high as seats of learning. Her merchant service is competing with that of England and Germany, and in maritime affairs she must soon outstrip all Eastern rivals. No monarch has ever seen such a marvelous transition accomplished. Knowing that, but for the Emperor's initiative, these wonders

could not have been performed, it is no marvel that loyalty should be enshrined in every Japanese heart. If anything casts a shadow on the festivities, it is the regret that the union of the Imperial couple has not been blessed by an offspring, but the Empress cannot feel childless when every one of her subjects looks up to her as an Imperial mother worthy of the deepest gratitude that maternal devotion can inspire."

The Tokio correspondent of *The New York Tribune* says: "It is much to be regretted that no special message was sent by the Government of the United States in commemoration of the event, in view of the somewhat exceptionally near relations which have always existed between the two Nations."

**The Debts of the British Colonies.**—The magnitude of our advances to the Colonies is scarcely realized by most people, for our colonies and dependencies are usually looked upon rather as "feeders" to British trade than as spheres for British investment. Yet we have in all lent considerably upward of £500,000,000 to the various parts of the Empire on which the Sun never sets, and, lest some reader or other feels inclined to question the accuracy of this figure, we append a table, the laborious compilation of which was necessary before we could obtain knowledge of the total we desired to know:

	Total Debt.	Debt per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
India, including Burma.....	218,426,000	0 19 10
Ceylon.....	2,518,000	0 16 9
Hong Kong.....	200,000	0 19 0
New South Wales.....	54,210,000	45 5 9
Victoria.....	46,711,000	40 0 7
South Australia.....	22,103,000	65 11 7
Western Australia.....	2,203,000	38 11 5
Tasmania.....	6,991,000	45 15 0
New Zealand.....	37,677,000	57 19 0
Queensland.....	29,457,000	69 19 3
Fiji.....	247,000	1 19 4
Natal.....	7,100,000	13 1 0
Cape of Good Hope.....	24,850,000	16 5 4
Mauritius.....	718,000	20 13 6
Sierra Leone.....	58,000	0 15 7
Bermuda.....	7,520	0 0 8
British Honduras.....	17,600	0 11 2
British Guiana.....	770,000	2 15 6
Canada (Government).....	48,864,000	10 2 4
Canada (Provincial).....	5,690,000	1 3 6
Newfoundland.....	1,076,000	5 8 9
Bahamas.....	83,000	1 15 0
Jamaica.....	1,678,000	2 11 9
St. Kitts, Anguilla, and Nevis.....	20,900	0 9 2
Antigua and Barbados.....	26,200	0 14 4
Dominica.....	41,900	1 11 2
St. Lucia.....	23,700	5 3 3
St. Vincent.....	12,270	0 6 0
Barbados.....	30,100	0 3 2
Grenada.....	95,000	1 11 7
Montserrat.....	3,800	0 6 6
Malta.....	79,000	0 9 7
Grand total.....	513,306,000	

—*The Colonies and India, London.*

**Kieff as the Russian Capital.**—It is stated that the Czar, upon medical advice, has determined to make his permanent home in Kieff. *The London Spectator* writes with regard to this contemplated change: The population of Russia, for nearly a generation, has been slipping southward, in search of culturable soil, and the living forces of the Empire are now far nearer to Kieff and the Dnieper than to the Neva and St. Petersburg. If to these reasons the argument of health is added, we can well believe that the Czar has decided on a permanent change of residence, and if he has, he must also have decided on a permanent change of capital. He cannot live twenty years away from the administrative center. The foreign ambassadors, the great departments, the men who govern Russia, must attend the sovereign; and if they attend him, they must, for convenience' sake, as well as for the sake of their own dignity, begin to build. There is ample room on the Dnieper for a great city, plenty of stone procurable, as the ancient monuments attest, and a supply of labor at least as abundant as that which maintains St. Petersburg. There is no historic prejudice to be offended, for Kieff is far more nearly connected with Russian history than St. Petersburg; and no religious opposition to be feared, for Russian religious feeling, so far as it has a center, turns toward Constantinople rather than toward St. Petersburg, which is indeed far too modern for any sentiment of the kind. It is quite possible, therefore, if the Czar lives, and finds that Kieff suits his constitution and his children's, that the old city on the Dnieper may develop into a stately capital, the seat of Government, and the focus of the railway system of the Empire.

## NOTES.

ON April 17 the Bering-Sea Bill, as amended by Lord Kimberley, passed its third and last reading in the British House of Lords. The House of Commons approved of the amendments on the same day.

THE Brazilian revolution is ended. Admiral Mello, Soldanha da Gama, and other leaders of the attempt to overthrow President Peixoto are fugitives in Uruguay and Argentina.

THE Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has accepted the Civil Marriage Bill without further discussion. The news was received with great enthusiasm by the people.

THE British Budget for 1894-95 shows a deficit of £4,500,000. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed to cover it by appropriating £2,350,000 from the sum mortgaged under the Naval Defence Act by an increase of the death-duties and an increase of a penny in the pound in the income-tax, sixpence a gallon on spirits, and sixpence a barrel on beer.

GRAF KAINITZ-PODANGEN introduced in the German Reichstag a motion designed to regulate the imports of American and Russian grain to suit the Agrarians, by giving the Government a monopoly of the foreign grain-trade. Chancellor von Caprivi declared that such a measure would be a breach of faith with foreign Powers. The motion was rejected by a majority of two to one.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD at a dinner of the Spectacle-Makers' Company at London on the evening of April 20, after saying that he had been charged "to grasp the British board with the honest friendship of an ally," spoke of the "brave and noble qualities" of the Irish in the United States.

THE betrothal of the Czarewitch, the heir apparent to the Russian throne, to the Princess Alix, youngest child and only unmarried daughter of the late Princess Alice, of Great Britain, was announced at Coburg on April 20, entirely to the satisfaction of Queen Victoria and the Emperor William.

A CABLEGRAM from Marseilles says that a concession of the whole of the southern part of the Island of Madagascar has been secured by ex-United States Consul Waller, and that by this concession the vested interests of other nationalities in the india-rubber trade have been injured.

A TABLET to the memory of Jenny Lind was unveiled in Westminster Abbey on the 20th inst., by Princess Christian, one of the daughters of Queen Victoria.

FROM Auckland comes a dispatch announcing that the New Zealand Cabinet intends to suggest that Great Britain allow New Zealand to annex Samoa.

GREECE, on the evening of April 20, was shaken by an earthquake which was felt at Athens, Thebes, Atlanta, and several other cities. Thebes suffered severely, two-thirds of the houses being damaged and most of them ruined. Scores of families are homeless.

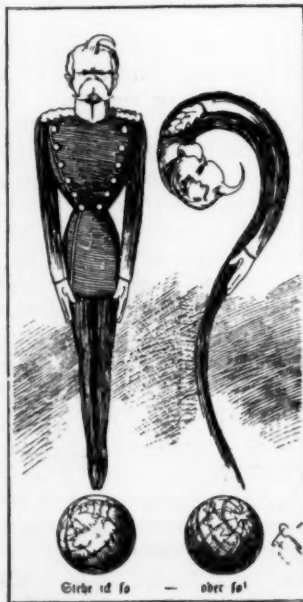
A MOTION in the British House of Commons to repeal the Bill allowing the Duke of Edinburgh £10,000 a year, on the ground that he is now a foreign sovereign, was defeated by a vote of 298 to 67.

AT Berlin, on April 22, Herr Dove, the Manheim tailor, gave an exhibition of his bullet-proof coat before the Surgeons' Congress now in session. The bullets, fired at a twenty-five foot range, failed to penetrate the coat, or to even startle Dove, who was inside it. When the test was over Dove was applauded heartily, and several members of the Congress spoke flatteringly of his invention.

THE submerged wreck of the *Cabo Machicacho*, the ill-fated dynamite ship at Santander, has been blown up by the

authorities, who had adopted the most extraordinary precautions to avoid disaster. The entire city was abandoned by the residents and surrounded by a cordon of troops, who prevented any one from entering it. The ships in port were ordered out to sea. The telegraph-station was removed out of town, the gas cut off from the mains, and all the prisoners in the jails were marched off, strongly guarded, to the bull-ring, at a distance from the town. The explosion took place causing little damage.

A RARE gathering of royalty has taken place at Coburg, in honor of the marriage of Princess Victoria of Coburg and Edinburgh to the Grand Duke of Hesse, Ernst Ludwig. The bride and bridegroom are related to nearly every royal family in Europe. The following distinguished persons were present: Queen Victoria, Emperor William, the Czarewitch, the Prince of Wales, Princesses Alexandra and Beatrice of Coburg, the Empress Frederick, Prince Henry of Prussia and his consort, and Duke George of Saxe-Meiningen. Extraordinary precautions were taken by the police to prevent Anarchist outrages.



The two positions of Caprivi.  
—*Der Floh, Vienna.*

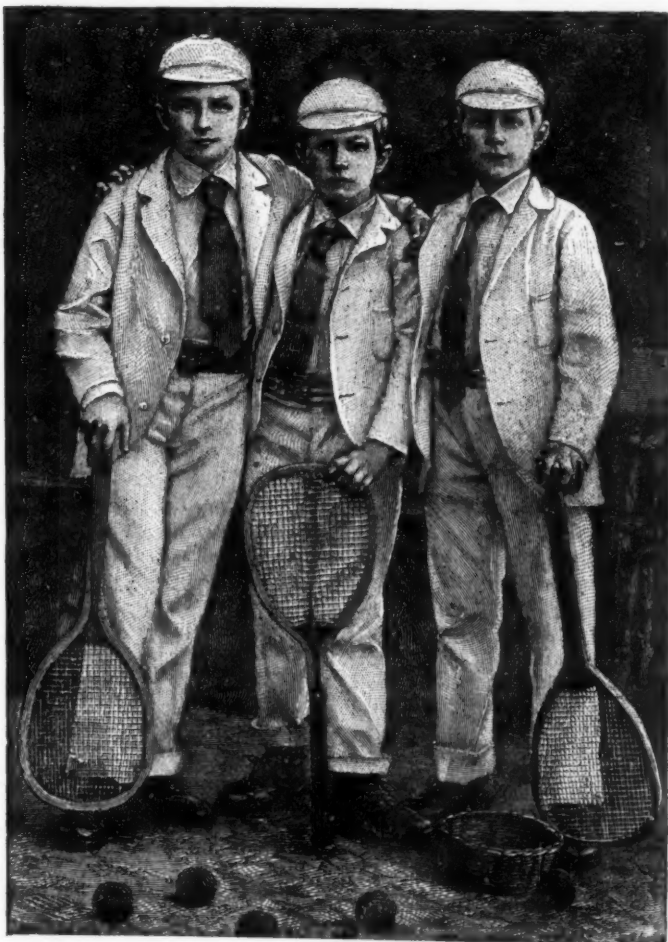


## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THREE ELDEST SONS OF KAISER  
WILHELM II.

OUR illustration giving the portraits of the three eldest sons of the Emperor of Germany is reproduced from *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, from which we translate the following short sketch of the boys.

The three eldest sons of the Emperor—Wilhelm, Eitel Fritz, and Adalbert—who are now near the completion of their twelfth,



CROWN-PRINCE WILHELM. PRINCE ADALBERT. PRINCE EITEL FRITZ.

eleventh, and tenth years respectively, are not subjected to the restrictions of any rigid court-etiquette, but can indulge unhampered in their boyish sports. It was with a very thorough appreciation of the boisterous nature of his "youngsters" caresses, that the Emperor remarked, on one occasion when he was asked to purchase a magnificent robe with a long train for the empress, "Impossible! the train would soon be in rags; there are always three or four youngsters hanging on to my wife's frocks."

The training of the princes is nevertheless rigid and military. The Governor, Major von Falkenhayn, has to see that the course of instruction is conscientiously carried out. Summer and Winter alike, the princes rise at 7 A.M., take their breakfast of tea and rolls, after which they greet their parents, and betake themselves at 8 o'clock to the schoolroom, where they are engaged until the midday dinner-hour, having regular intervals of relaxation for gymnastics, ridings, and play. The dinner-hour is half-past one. The afternoon is spent ordinarily in the open air in all sorts of physical exercise. They sit down to their evening meal at 6 P.M., and, two hours later, they go to bed.

The Crown Prince has a very decided preference for everything pertaining to military life, a fact of which he afforded characteristic evidence in his reply to the question propounded by his teacher: Which are the three most important Christian feasts?

"Birthday, Wedding-day, and *Schrippenfest*," came the prompt

reply. The last, as is well known, is held annually by the Potsdam student-battalion in the New Palace, and the Princes regularly take part in it. Apart from the regular school-programme, the Princes receive instruction in music and drawing, for which they all have an aptitude. Prince Eitel Fritz displays the most originality, energy, and intellectual activity. He keeps his brothers merry with his droll conceits, and has wrung many a hearty laugh from his parents by his ready repartee.

FEET-WASHING BY THE EMPEROR OF  
AUSTRIA.

A CORRESPONDENT to *The Christian World*, London, writing from Vienna says: A very ancient ceremony, the origin of which dates from the time of our Lord, took place in the Hofburg of Vienna last Thursday (Maundy Thursday). It is always performed by the Emperor himself, who washes the feet of twelve old men every year on this day. Only once it was done by proxy, when the Pope, who was in Vienna during the reign of Joseph II., did it instead of the monarch.

The twelve men are always selected from the very oldest inhabitants of the city, and this year their names and ages were as follows: Andreas Spazierer, aged 101; Franz Faber, 95; Franz Lausch, 92; Sebastian Grimm and Vinzenz Roth, 91; Johann Blaha, 90; Johann Dopplu, Mathias Weidinger, and Josef Führer, 89; Johann Mazelmayer, Martin Riepl, and Michael Kropf, 88. Their united ages make altogether 1,091 years.

At a quarter to ten, these old fellows came into the Hall of the Ceremonies. Some were supported on both arms by their relations, while one or two, stronger than the others, walked alone. They took their seats behind a long table, spread with a white cloth; before each of them was placed a tin drinking-cup, a majolica jug, a serviette, and a bouquet of real flowers.

At a quarter to eleven, the large doors at the end of the room were thrown open; the Guards, who lined the whole place, presented arms, and nine Field-Marsals and Generals came in. Among the officers there were several members of the highest aristocracy in the old dress of the Knights of Malta, a very interesting costume: long white cloak, with a large black Maltese Cross in front and another on the left arm; just the same as they wore in the time of the Crusaders.

In a few minutes came the *cortège*, headed by the Cross and two enormous wax candles, followed by the Priest of the Palace in full canonicals, a long row of Seminarists, then many more officers of the Court and Hungarian magnates, all in most gorgeous costumes; more Generals, more officers, and lastly the Emperor Francis Joseph. His Majesty was dressed in his full uniform, white tunic and scarlet trousers, with broad gold stripes down them. He has a fine appearance, a real soldier, and in spite of his sixty-four years his form looks young and elastic; he is very thin (which contrasts very favorably with the generality of Austrian officers in this beer-drinking country), he is white-haired and bald on the top of the head, his face had a very benign expression, especially when he looked at the poor old men; kinder no human face could have been, nor sadder. There is something inexpressibly sad in the grief-worn physiognomy of the Austrian Emperor, and this is not



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

to be wondered at. His brother was shot on republican soil, his wife's sister is a dethroned queen, and—most heartrending of all—Crown Prince Rudolf, his beloved and only son, is dead!

Now, at this ceremony, on his right hand stood the young Archduke Franz Ferdinand (the heir-apparent) instead of his own son. The numerous officers almost entirely filled the centre of the hall; only a small space was left clear round the table where those twelve pale, childish old men sat, on whose account the whole ceremony took place. Officers of the Imperial Household brought in the dishes for the banquet, and handed them to His Majesty, who put them on the table before each old man. There were four courses, each consisting of several different dishes which had been beautifully arranged by the *chef de cuisine*.

Each course remained on the table just as long as it took the Emperor to place the last dish; then a number of the stalwart Guards, none of them less than six feet high, tramped in with heavy step, holding trays before them, on which the Archdukes Franz Ferdinand and Ludwig Victor and the Grand Duke of Taskana put all things which the monarch had set on the table.

The guards marched away with their laden trays; the viands were immediately packed in large wooden boxes, in the shape of bath-tubs which are sent home with each old man in a court carriage; besides the food they receive a very large bottle of wine.

After all the four courses had been placed on and removed from the table, the latter was cleared and taken out of the room.

A linen cloth was spread over the knees of the twelve aged persons, the shoe and stocking were taken off the right foot of each, and they were ready for the great ceremony of the day.

The priest, from his place at a lectern at the upper end of the hall, commenced singing the Gospel for Maundy Thursday; the Marshal brought a golden jug and poured water into a basin of the same metal, held by another official, and at the words of the Gospel, "Incipit lavare pedes discipulorum," his Majesty knelt down on one knee, took a sponge, and dipping it in the water, washed each exposed foot and dried it on a towel. He began at the eldest, and when he had completed his task, he washed his hands in another gold basin; then he placed a bag, hanging to a cord, and containing thirty pieces of silver, round the neck of each of the old men, and the ceremony was ended. All the highest officers and dignitaries left the hall, the Emperor and the Archduke bringing up the rear.

#### LORD JUSTICE RUSSELL.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, the Attorney-General of England, has been made Lord Justice of Appeal, filling the vacancy which was caused by the death of Lord Bowen on April 9. The Lords of Appeal in Ordinary is four, and they practically

constitute the highest appellate tribunal of the Kingdom, although theoretically the House of Lords is supposed to perform this function of finally deciding cases in appeal.

Sir Charles Russell was born in Ireland sixty-one years ago. He was probably indebted for his ready wit to his parentage and his early associations, and throughout his career he has never lost an opportunity of singing the praises of the land of his birth.

Sir Charles acquired his first knowledge of legal practice as a solicitor in the town of Dundalk, from which town, in 1880, he was sent to Parliament. From the very beginning, however, he displayed those qualities

of advocacy which have since made him famous. At the age of twenty-six he went to London and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Just before he became Q.C. and took "silk," which he did within the comparatively short period of thirteen years, his income was larger than that of any other junior of his time. His skill in conducting big cases was first displayed in connection with Mr. Labouchere's libel actions, in which Sir Charles scarcely ever failed to secure a verdict for the editor of *Truth*. From that time on his income steadily increased, until on the day he became Attorney-General it was told in Temple Court that he derived from his practice an income of £25,000 a year. To his great annoyance his political friends insisted upon his giving up this magnificent income and becoming her Majesty's Attorney-General. Even as it was he would not have accepted the office from any one else than Mr. Gladstone, but at the solicitation of the Prime Minister, he laid aside his private practice and stepped into public life.

As a speaker, Sir Charles Russell is almost without a rival at the English Bar. He was the only orator in the courts who put a certain amount of dramatic force into his speeches. His dramatic power could be observed not alone in his effective gestures and Shakespearian quotations, but also in the manner in which he held his beloved eye-glasses, used his revered snuff-box, and flourished his bandanna handkerchief at the end of each clear argument. The tones of his voice, tinged with a slight brogue, added to the pleasure of listening to him, and his mobile countenance, yielding to every emotion that animated the speaker, increased his power over a jury. With all his brilliant qualities, however, there is a great deal of human nature about Sir Charles Russell. He gets up very late in the morning and he stays up very late at night. He is ready to walk ten miles on a stormy night to join in a good game of whist. He is very fond of riding, and is a familiar figure at every important race-meeting in the country. He takes great delight in playing the part of the country-gentleman, and would rather discuss the points of a bullock with a farmer than engage in an argument over a point of law with a legal crony.

**The Rights of Tramps.**—The tramp has at length found an advocate and a defender; his right to the consideration due to a man and a brother has been acknowledged in high places: Governor Llewelling of Kansas has issued a manifesto in defense of his constitutional liberties—he proposes to protect the tramp in his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. And why not? asks Elbert Hubbard in *The Arena*, Boston, April, indignant at the spirit of the numerous Vagrancy Acts which assume that a man is a criminal if he is homeless and without means. "I make no defense," says Mr. Hubbard, "of trampism nor vagabondage. I have lived with tramps, and traveled with them for days; I know their ways, manners, and habits. As a class they are not honest or truthful. Their way of living is not to be commended. But among them I have found honest men, unfortunate men, men of good hearts and generous impulses. Among tramps there are rogues and many of them. A tramp may be a criminal and he may not. If he is a criminal, punish him for his crimes, but do not punish him for being a tramp; to do this may be only to chastise him for his misfortunes." So too thinks the Governor of Kansas, and he says: "The great State of Kansas cannot afford to indict a whole class when they are what they are through a calamity. I will exert my influence to protect the innocent."

**Conscience Money.**—In the year 1789, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer received a letter enclosing bank-notes to the amount of £360=\$1,800 to ease the conscience of the writer who had withheld the amount from the public treasury. The earliest public announcement of any receipt from this source was in 1842, when the following announcement appeared in *The Times*: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £40 from some person unknown, as conscience money." Since 1885, the amounts thus received have appeared under a separate head in the public accounts, and range all the way from £16,488 (the largest sum) in 1860 to £252 (the smallest) in 1893. It is suggested that some conscientious Englishmen, willing to pay their income-tax, do not care to publish the amount, and appease their conscience by anonymous remittance.—*Chambers' Journal*, London, March.



dalk, from which town, in 1880, he was sent to Parliament. From the very beginning, however, he displayed those qualities



## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The most notable feature in financial transactions during the past week was the shipment on Saturday of gold to the amount of \$3,500,000. Last week the gold exports were mainly met by the banks, but this week the drain falls on the Treasury. There is, however, nothing disquieting in these large shipments, as they occur annually at this season. According to *The Sun*, New York:

"The total is about one-half of the amount that foreign banking-houses estimated early in the week would be sent. The estimates referred to were reasonable enough at the time they were made, but the situation underwent a change during the middle of the week, owing to the sale abroad of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 of bonds of which \$2,000,000 were Illinois Central 4 per cent. collateral trust-bonds issued in connection with the acquisition of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad. The syndicate that undertook to place these bonds has now disposed of all its holdings, hence the recent improvement in price. All of the gold shipped from this city is consigned to Paris, and is to pay for purchases of sterling made there early in the week to cover cable-transfers on London sold here; and all of the gold, except \$500,000, was taken from the Sub-Treasury. The drafts sold in Paris were drawn against English subscriptions to the City of Paris Loan.

"The exports of specie had little or no effect upon speculation on the Stock Exchange, although they reduce the gold balance of the Treasury to figures that have already suggested the question whether the imaginary reserve of \$100,000,000 against legal-tender notes shall be maintained, and if so, in what way."

The *Journal of Commerce*, New York, enters its protest against the view that the drainage of gold from the Treasury in any way justifies the coinage of the seigniorage. It says: "Nothing could be more preposterous than the claim that the export of a few millions of gold, much less than is usual at this season, and at a time when we are amply able to lose it, creates a necessity for the coinage of the silver seigniorage. . . ."

"With the silver-question out of the way, the shrinkage of the gold-fund below \$100,000,000, and even to or below its lowest point in February, would be a matter of infinitely less consequence than when the silver-policy was in doubt. If it be understood that the President stands firm against the silver folly, the loss of gold will cause no anxiety and do no harm."

## Stocks.

The transactions in stocks during the week lagged heavily, but the only effect of the bear sort was to demonstrate the firmness of holders. A considerable portion of the transactions was, in fact, due to the bears having to purchase to cover shorts. The satisfactory March statement of the St. Paul Road, showing an unexpected economy in management, created a favorable impression in London, and resulted in some improvement in prices. Excepting in St. Paul, and Chicago Gas, the market was flat, the only sign of activity being in industrials. Wheat has advanced slightly in consequence of reported drought in California, but according to a special telegram to *The Herald*, New York, if deception is not being practiced by those in a position to know, there are many million bushels bought for May delivery which have no sale yet recorded to round up the transaction.

## Trade Matters.

Dun's *Review* says of trade: "The improvement thus far realized is based on actual increase in orders for consumption, but part of this was to cover belated demands for the spring season. A considerable portion of the industrial force is still unemployed, and with wages much lower than a year ago consumption is not as large. New orders for future distribution are still materially restricted by uncertainty about action at Washington, and about the extent and outcome of labor difficulties."

## WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP.

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion.

A book on Dermatology with every cake. All druggists.

## LEGAL.

## Photographs as Evidence.

The competency of photographs as evidence is one of the novelties of modern law as to which there is still some difference of opinion. In the case of the *United States v. Lot of Jewelry*, 59 Fed. Rep. 684 (decided Jan. 9, 1894), it was held that it is competent, for the purpose of proving the identity of a person alleged to have passed under different names in different places, to show a photograph to witnesses who knew the person passing under the names respectively, and allow each to testify that it looked like the man he had so known. The Court, Benedict, D.J., says, on this point:

"During the trial it became important for the Government to show that a man named Vollkringer, who had a stock of jewelry in a store in Paris, of which the jewelry proceeded against is shown to have been a part, came to New York, as a passenger by the steamship *New York*, under the name of Flamant. In order to prove this a witness, who knew Vollkringer in Paris, was shown a photograph of a man, and he testified that Vollkringer's appearance corresponded with the picture in the photograph. Another witness, who had known the man called Flamant at a hotel in New York, on being shown the same photograph, testified that Flamant's appearance corresponded with the photograph. When the photograph was taken, and whether or not it was taken from Vollkringer, did not appear. This line of testimony was objected to, but, it seems, without good reason. Such testimony would not, of course, be conclusive, but, in my opinion, it was some evidence pertinent to the inquiry then in hand."

## Life-Insurance.

In the recent case of *Trinity Church v. Travelers' Insurance Company*, the Supreme Court of North Carolina held that where a policy is taken out on the life of a person for the benefit of a religious society, and the society pays the premium, it is void as a *wagering contract*, for the reason that where no ties of blood or marriage exist, no one can have an insurable interest on the life of another, unless he is a creditor or surety for such other.

## Combinations of Employers.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the recent case of *Cote v. Murphy* (28 Atl. Rep. 190), held that a combination of employers who resist an attempt made by a combination of those employed by them to force an artificial advance of wages is a lawful combination. The decision proceeds on the ground that what is lawful in a single person is not unlawful because done or attempted by a number of persons combined.

## Passenger Alighting from Train.

The case of *Chicago, etc., R. Co. v. Lowell* (14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 281) presents, when stripped of its detail of facts, the single question whether it is contributory negligence, as matter of law, for a passenger to get off a railway train, when it stops at the station, upon the side on which passengers customarily got off, with the knowledge and consent of the trainmen, although there is a conspicuous notice in the cars that passengers are to get off on the other side. The Court held that this conduct on the part of the passenger was not contributory negligence in law.

## Query.

W. E. H., ONTARIO, N. Y.—Can an alien's property be confiscated at his death by the States or for the States, he having heirs, because he is not a citizen of the United States? If not all, is any taken?

By "property" we understand you to mean real-estate. The personal property of a deceased alien passes to his heirs just as though he were a citizen. The disabilities of aliens in respect to holding lands have been removed, wholly or partly, in many of the States of the United States. In those States in which the disabilities have been removed, the heirs of an alien inherit in the same way as though the alien were a citizen, and the State takes no part of his property.

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

B. W., ALLENTOWN, PA.—What is the Cartesian Devil?

A scientific toy named after Descartes. A tall glass vessel, say a preserve-jar, is nearly filled with water, and the mouth covered with an airtight piece of bladder or india-rubber. In and on the water floats a small hollow figure, with a hole near the top, partly filled with air and partly with water. When the cover of the glass is pressed, the air beneath is compressed, and water enters the floating figure, so as to bring the air in it to the same degree of compression, and the figure sinks in the water, not rising again until the pressure is removed.

K. A. L., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.—Is the word "bummer" pure American slang?

It is not only not slang, but is not even a pure Americanism, being found in the "English Market By-Laws" of two hundred years ago, and appearing in several advertisements in *The London Publick Intelligencer* of the year 1666 under the form "bummaree." It originally meant a man who retailed fish by peddling outside the regular market. These persons being looked down upon and regarded as cheats by the established dealers, the name became one of contempt for a dishonest person of irregular habits. The first appearance of the word in the United States was in California during the fifties, and it traveled eastward until, during our Civil War, it came into general use.

S. A., INDIANOLA, TEXAS.—Was the Fronde in France a party or a sect?

It was the popular party made up of the Parliament and the citizens who were opposed to the court and the nobility during the government of Queen Anne and Cardinal Mazarin, at the period of the minority of Louis XIV. The members of the party were originally called "Frondeurs," ("slingers"), from a stone-throwing incident in a street-brawl. The civil war of the Fronde lasted from 1648 to 1653.

T. P. B., PINE BLUFF, ARK.—What are Leonine verses?

Verses in which the middle word and the end word rhyme. They were so called from the inventor Leoninus, a canon of the Church of St. Victor, Paris, in the Twelfth Century.

Q. R. V., LACKAWANNA, PA.—Where can I find the line,

"Like Douglas conquer or like Douglas die"?

In Act V., Scene 1, of the tragedy of "Douglas," written by John Home (1724-1808).

D. R., BIDDEFORD, ME.—Who said "Conscience has no more to do with gallantry than it has with politics"?

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in "The Duenna," Act I., Scene 2.

V. B. F., SEATTLE, WASH.—Where are these lines:

"With one hand he put  
A penny in the urn of poverty,  
And with the other took a shilling out"?

In the "Course of Time," by Robert Pollok, (1799-1827), Book VIII., Line 63a.

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## CHESS.

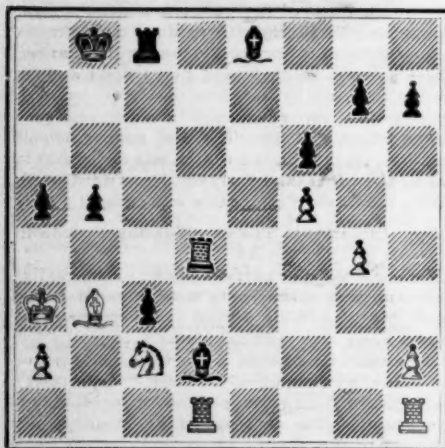
## The Championship Match.

LASKER. 7; STEINITZ, 2.

## TENTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.	STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	19 B-K 3	QR-B
2 P-QB 4	P-K 3	20 Castles Q R	K-Kt
3 Q-Kt-B 3	K-Kt-B 3	21 Kt-B 2	Kt-Q 5
4 P-B 3	P-B 4	22 Bx Kt	PxB
5 QPxP	BxP	23 B-Q 3	PxP
6 PxQP	KtxP	24 P-K Kt 4	B-R 6 ch
7 P-K 4	KtxKt	25 K-B 2	B-B 3
8 QxQch	KxQ	26 K-Kt 3	B-B 4
9 PxKt	Kt-B 3	27 Kt-R 3	B-K 6
10 Kt-R 3	K-B 2	28 B-B 2	B-Q 7
11 Kt-B 4	R-Q	29 Kt-B 2	R-Q 5
12 Kt-Q 3	B-Q 3	30 K-R 3	B-K
13 P-KB 4	P-Q Kt 3	31 Kt-Q 3	RxP
14 Kt-B 2	B-B 4	32 Kt-Kt 4	B-Q 5
15 B-K 2	B-Kt 2	33 B-K 3	P-Q R 4
16 Kt-Q 3	B-K B	34 Kt-B 2	P-Q Kt 4
17 P-B 5	P-K 4		
18 B-Kt 5	P-B 3	35 Resigns.	

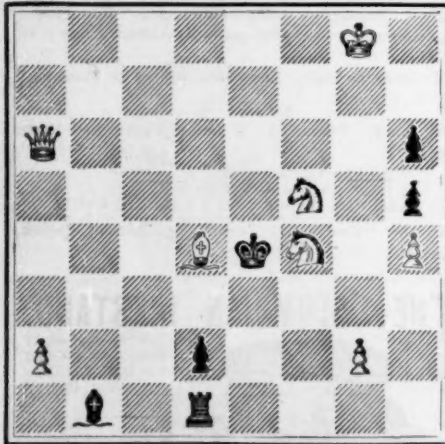
Position after Black's 34th move.



*The Evening Post*, New York, says: "It is not too much to say that with yesterday's game Steinitz's doom is sealed. When he cannot achieve even a draw with the first move, when he allows himself to be outplayed in a close opening for the treatment of which he has hitherto been famous, it would seem unnecessary for him any longer to contest the match and the championship. He is playing contrary to his own teachings, the principles he himself was first to lay down and expound, and he commits gross errors of judgment, that indicate loss of all insight into position."

The eleventh game was played on Saturday, April 21. Steinitz resigned after Lasker's 38th move.

## PROBLEM NO. 6.



White mates in three moves.

## "The Literary Digest Problem."

We are under obligations to J. H. M., Jr., Lincoln, Neb., W. H. S., Wyoming, O., and R. L. K., Colfax, Wash., for calling attention to

Black—2. R-Kt sq

3. R-K 7.

thus preventing mate in three.

Out of the large number of correspondents who

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have sent solutions, three only discovered this variation. These moves were provided against by the composer, and the trouble arises out of a blunder made in the setting of one of Black's pawns.

The above-named gentlemen are solicited to specify the necessary correction. The one whose solution is first received will receive either Steinitz's book or a pocket chess-board, kindly donated for this purpose by Dr. T., who received the prize.

## Current Events.

## Monday, April 16.

The House of Lords passes the Bering Sea Bill. . . . Sir William Harcourt introduces the Budget in the House of Commons; the deficit is estimated at £4,500,000; death-duties, the income-tax, and the tax on spirits and beer are to be increased. . . . The German Reichstag passes the Bill permitting the return of Jesuits to Germany and repealing the anti-Jesuit Laws.

## Tuesday, April 17.

In the Senate, Senator Smith speaks in opposition to the Income-tax. . . . The House adopts a Rule to count a quorum, embodying ex-Speaker Reed's principle, by a vote of 212 to 47; the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill is taken up.

The British House of Commons accepts Lord Kimberley's amendment to the Bering Sea Bill. . . . The French Government proposes economies, which are believed to be sufficient to wipe out the deficit and leave a surplus of over five hundred thousand francs.

## Wednesday, April 18.

In the Senate, the Tariff Bill is discussed by Senators Morrill, Turpie, Cameron, and Quay, Mr. Turpie defending the Bill. . . . In the House, the debate on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill drifts into a general discussion of the acts of the Administration. . . . Secretary Herbert receives the charges of armor-plate frauds against the Carnegie Company.

The Bill to repeal the Irish Coercion Act passes its second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 59.

## Thursday, April 19.

In the Senate, the Tariff Bill is discussed by Senator Perkins, who opposes it; Senator Peffer's resolution for a committee of the Senate to give a hearing to Coxey's Army, is discussed; the Populist Senators favoring it and protesting against the proposal to treat the army as law-breakers. . . . The Diplomatic and Consular Bill discussed in the House. . . . The South Carolina Dispensary Law is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. . . . Many of the coke-workers in Pennsylvania return to work. . . . Ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis is appointed by the Governor of North Carolina to succeed the late Senator Vance in the United States Senate.

The Evicted Tenants' Bill for Ireland is introduced in the House of Commons. . . . The report of the sinking of the rebel vessel *Aquidaban* by a Brazilian torpedo-boat is confirmed. . . . The marriage of Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg takes place at Coburg.

## Friday, April 20.

In the Senate, the Tariff Bill is discussed by Senators Gallinger, McMillan, and Dolph; Senator Hawley replies to Senator Allen's defense of Coxey. . . . The House devotes the day to the private-business calendar.

Greece is shaken by an earthquake. . . . An international exhibition is opened in Vienna. . . . A motion to abolish the annuity of £10,000 drawn by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg as Duke of Edinburgh is defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 298 to 67.

## Saturday, April 21.

In the Senate, the Tariff debate is continued, Senator Dolph opposing the Bill; Senator Quay reads a memorial from Philadelphia workmen protesting against the Tariff Bill. . . . The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill is debated in the House. . . . One hundred and thirty thousand miners go out on strike in obedience to the order of the National organization.

The greatest damage by the earthquake in Greece was at Thebes; the extent of the calamity is still unknown. . . . There is strong opposition in the House of Commons to the Rosebery Government Bills.

## Sunday, April 22.

There is a movement on foot in the Senate to reintroduce the Mills Tariff Bill. . . . Bills for the creation of an American organization similar to that of the French "Immortals" have been submitted to the House.

There are bomb explosions in Liege, Belgium, and Pasaro, Italy. . . . Cholera breaks out in Western Russia.

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FROM THE EVENING BULLETIN.  
San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6, 1894.

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Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 15, 1894.

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(1) The striking editorial comments of many newspapers on a book recently issued, entitled "Humanities, Comments, Aphorisms, and Essays; Touches of Shadow and Light, to bring out the Likeness of Man and the Substance of Things," by John Staples White. *The Apostolic Guide*, Louisville, pronounces it of high merit; *The New York Herald* says that much of it is commonplace and ought not to be printed; *The Christian Herald*, Detroit, says it is acute, subtle, misanthropic, and often unwholesome; *The Religious Herald*, Hartford, says, it is a book worth keeping; *The Christian Intelligencer*, New York, says that it is occasionally coarse, flat, incorrect; *The Standard-Union*, Brooklyn, says it is a capital book for the family parlor; *The National Baptist*, Philadelphia, says one can easily spend a dollar better than in buying this book; *The Church Advocate*, Harrisburg, says the price of the book will be well invested in a copy; *The Christian at Work*, New York, says few, it fears, will be benefited by the book; *The Christian Leader*, Boston, says it will be found of especial use as an incentive to thought, and inspiring; *The Baptist*, Baltimore, says one wonders why its contents should be given a permanent form; *The Methodist Recorder*, Pittsburg, says especially is it suited for use on the center-table; *The Living Church*, Chicago, says it is a book well worth reading; *The Interior*, Chicago, says that no one who values his time will read it. The following partial list will serve to indicate the range of subjects treated: PARTIAL SUBJECTS: Admiration, Civilization, Consciousness, Death, Evolution, Faith, Genius, God, Heaven, Happiness, Human Nature, Humanity, Humbug, Immortality, Knowledge, Language, Law, Love, Man, Mind, Money, Nature, People, Politics, Reputation, Sensation, Sentiment, Self-Conceit, Sin, Scepticism, Slander, Society, Soul, Speculation, Spirit, Style, Trade, Whiskey, Will, Women, Work, etc. The book is a 12mo, cloth, 250 pp. Price \$1.00, post-free.

(2) Let us turn to a less sedate title, "The Wit of Women," Miss Kate Sanborn's interesting book: *The New York Commercial Advertiser* says the book is not convincing; the *Brooklyn Magazine* that it is unanswerable; *The Book Buyer*, New York, that it is horrible; *The Times*, Troy, that it is fair and discriminating; *The Chronicle*, San Francisco, that it is extremely tedious; *The Commercial Bulletin*, Boston, that it has not a dull page; the *Boston Advertiser*, that there is no need of the book; *The Christian Intelligencer*, New York, that it is very much needed; *The Times*, Philadelphia, that it is pretty dry reading; *Demorest's Monthly*, that it is rich in brilliant wit. And so it goes on through a long list of periodicals whose editors have reviewed the volume, clearly demonstrating the fact that while the minds and moods of men may prove as variant as their faces, each reader must be allowed to judge for himself.

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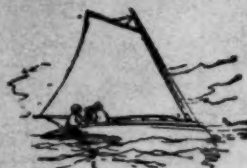
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